

Austrian Official.
VIENNA, via London, Sept. 3.—The Hermada sector on the front northwest of Trieste the Austrians have recaptured ground gained by the Italians, the War Office

rounches. The statement says the Italian can no longer boast of having gained a yard of ground. Up to the present, according to the announcement, the Austrians have taken more than 6000 prisoners in the Hernada region.

According to the announcement the Austrians pressed back the Italians from Monte San Gabriele, northeast of Gorizia. The Italians are said to have fled.

French Official.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—German attacks last night in Lorraine, east of Rheims and on the Aisne front were repulsed, it is announced officially. The announcement adds:

"We made successful incursions into the German lines near Epine de Chergny and north of Hill 344 on the right bank of the Meuse. We took prisoners."

Italian Official.

ROME, Sept. 8.—More than 30,000 prisoners have been taken during the Italian offensive, the War Office announces.

The statement reads:

"Yesterday we continued our energetic pressure northeast of Gorizia, keeping the enemy's lines and communications under an intense barrage fire."

The total number of prisoners captured by us during the actual offensive is 20,672, including 853 officers."

SUSPECTED PLOT TO DESTROY DRAFT RECORDS DISCOVERED

Fire in School Building Believed to Have Been Started by Conscripted Men.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 8.—What is believed to have been an attempt to destroy the draft records in the Ninth division resulted in the burning of many examination records in the Whittier School. Conscripted men are believed by the draft board to have started the fire, which was discovered early in the morning and extinguished before serious damage had been done to the building. A desk, the one containing the records, two tables and six chairs were destroyed.

Three weeks' work went up in smoke—but that was the extent of the damage. The work of the draft board will be hindered materially. Frank Brumback, appeal attorney for the Ninth District, said today. The papers burned were the records of the individual examinations, 232 of them, less the records of those that claimed exemption, which had already been sent to the district board. A recapitulation of these records exists, unburned. It wasn't in the desk.

The board started re-examinations immediately, for while the general results were included in the recapitulation, the details were destroyed. A large percentage of the men in the district eligible for draft.

STEEDMAN ESTATE INVENTORY

Physician's Personalities Valued at \$242,382; Realty Also Listed.

An inventory of the estate of Dr. J. W. Steedman, who died May 15, last, shows realty consisting of his home at 5394 Waterman avenue, two other places of St. Louis realty, 23 lots in Shermans, Tex., and personal property of par value of \$242,382. The personal estate consists of stocks valued at \$172,400, bonds \$150,000, cash \$19,703.13 and chattels \$27,275. He owned \$130,000 of U. S. Government bonds.

Dr. Steedman, in a codicil to his will, left his estate to his three sons, James H., George F. and Edwin. The codicil was made after the death in 1910 of his wife, to whom he had bequeathed all the estate.

RECRUITS' CONDUCT PERFECT

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sept. 8.—A thousand recruits undergoing intensive training at the United States Marine Corps recruit depot at Port Royal, S. C., went through the month of August with a perfect conduct record. There was not one offender against the regulations, a report to headquarters states.

"The lads realize that each has a man's duty to perform," said Major-General George Barnett, commanding the "Soldiers of the Navy," and they go about their work grimly. I am proud of them—every one."

GUARDIAN NAMED FOR PRINCE

Friedrich Leopold of Prussia Runs Up Debts of \$250,000.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia, brother of the airman, Prince Friedrich Karl, who died after being wounded and captured by the British, has been placed under guardianship on account of his extravagance. The Prince was living at Munich, where he ran up debts amounting to about \$250,000.

35 Farmers Sell Out by 10:30 A. M. at New Market

Some of Men Bring Produce 30 Miles—Prices Are About the Same as at Grocery Stores in Neighborhood.

Opening day of the Wild Hunter Market on South Broadway, between Jefferson avenue and Chippewa street, was such a success that 35 farmers who brought in wagon and truck loads of vegetables, fruits and melons had sold out by 10:30 a. m. to the vendors of the neighborhood. The farmers came with baskets and boxes to carry home their purchases.

The prices at which produce was sold from the wagons were about the same, and in some instances higher, than prices quoted by grocery stores in the neighborhood. The market was opened under the provisions of an ordinance, enacted a few months ago, giving the Director of Streets and Sewers authority to designate points in the city at which the farmers could sell their products direct to consumers. The Tenth Ward Improvement Association was instrumental in having the Wild Hunter Market opened. The farmers' wagons were lined up for two blocks on one side of the street.

Some farmers came from 25 to 30 miles to sell their produce. Their wagons were loaded with potatoes, which sold at \$1.35 a bushel; tomatoes, at \$1.25 a bushel; green beans at 75 cents a peck; green peppers at 40 cents a bushel; apples at 70 cents a bushel and melons and canteloupes at prices according to size and quality.

Farm wagons loaded with produce began arriving at the market at 2 a. m. some of the farmers having left their homes at 8 p. m. yesterday. By daybreak groups began to flock to the market, and until the last basketful was sold at 10:30 a. m. both vendors and purchasers were busy. The majority of the purchasers appeared to be from the laboring classes who live in this neighborhood. A band played from 7 a. m. until the market closed. An afternoon band concert was arranged.

MISSING WITNESS IN RAY CUMMINS CASE APPEARS

Mrs. Margaret Champagne Clocked for an Hour With the Circuit Attorney.

Mrs. Margaret Champagne of 730 Carpenter place, missing witness for three days in the grand jury investigation of Burglar George Frank's statement that Policeman Ray Cummins was his close friend and associate during a period when he was robbing 150 apartments in St. Louis, appeared suddenly at the Circuit Attorney's office this morning and was closeted with Circuit Attorney McDaniel for more than an hour.

The Circuit Attorney has said that he considered Mrs. Champagne probably the most important witness in his efforts to corroborate Frank's statement. Detectives had been searching for her with grand jury subpoenas for three days and had reported they were unable to find her.

Will Go Before Grand Jury. No intimation of the result of the conference was given by the Circuit Attorney, but the subpoena to appear Monday before the grand jury was served on Mrs. Champagne.

Other witnesses who will appear Monday are Frank, who will be brought from the penitentiary under guard, and Sybil Brown, who lived with him in St. Louis before his arrest. She will be brought from Lansing, Mich., by Assistant Circuit Attorney Russell who will depart tonight.

Richard Kent of 2208 Chestnut street, a negro owner of service cars, was an important witness found yesterday by detectives. The Circuit Attorney learned that Kent had driven Cummins on at least three occasions to Olive street and Spring avenue, where Cummins had entered a house. Kent, it is understood, was not certain which house Cummins entered, but placed the number between 1734 and 1742 on the street.

Cummins Said to Have Had Key. Frank lived at 3740 Olive street, and in his statement said Cummins was a frequent visitor in his flat. Frank has said that Cummins had a key to the house, but he understood that Kent will corroborate this to the extent of saying that Cummins entered the house without knocking or ringing the bell.

The witnesses heard yesterday by the grand jury included Mr. and Mrs. William How, who conduct a grocery at 3724 Penrose street, above which Frank lived at the time of his arrest, and Edna Stevens of 1305 Chestnut street, whose address was erroneously given in yesterday's Post-Dispatch as 1307 Chestnut street.

Gardener Dies at 99. LONDON, Sept. 8.—The death occurred of William Turner, a well-known market gardener at Carisbrooke, in his one hundredth year.

Help needed at home can be called through a Post-Dispatch Want Ad.

Rain or Shine

The POST-DISPATCH holds its enviable position as the predominating advertising medium of St. Louis.

For instance, Friday the Home-Merchants bought 18 Cols. More space in the POST-DISPATCH alone than they did in 3 out of all 4 of the other St. Louis newspapers added together.

POST-DISPATCH alone 84 Cols. 3 out of all 4 of the other papers combined 66 Cols.

POST-DISPATCH excess over all 3 combined. 18 Cols.

CIRCULATION

Average for the first 6 Months, 1917: Sunday, 362,858 | Daily and Sunday, 195,985

92% weekday in St. Louis and Suburbs.

"First in Everything."

DISCREPANCIES FOUND IN FUND; CASHIER IS MISSING

Auditors Report Irregularities in Books of National Enameling Co. at Granite City.

Announcement that discrepancies had been found in the accounts of the National Enameling and Stamping Co., in Granite City, and that D. Hyatt, a cashier, had been missing since Thursday of last week, was made this morning by the secretary to George W. Niedringhaus, second vice president of the company.

The discrepancies were discovered by auditors from the New York office of the company, but no statement has been made of their nature or extent.

The company employs three cashiers, all of whom have the handling of money in the company's sinking fund, and it is said that the discrepancies are in this fund.

Auditors in the Granite City offices several weeks ago reached the conclusion that there were errors in the accounts, but awaited the arrival of the New York auditors before taking any action. Hyatt disappeared two days before the New York auditors began work on the books.

Hyatt resided with his wife at 2319 C. street, Granite City. She said today that Mrs. Hyatt left home early this morning and that they thought she had gone to St. Louis.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF PERJURY IN QUALIFYING AS BONDSMAN

Samuel Levitt Characterized Arrest as "Outrage," Saying He Has \$7500 Worth of Property.

Samuel Levitt of 1241 North King's highway, a lawyer in the Title Guaranty Building, was arrested at his home at 1 a. m. today on a warrant issued at Potosi, Mo., charging him with perjury in qualifying as a bondsman in a civil suit.

The warrant is that he falsely swore that he owned \$7500 worth of St. Louis real estate.

Levitt characterized his arrest as "an outrage," and said it was the outcome of litigation in which one of his clients was trying to obtain possession of a quantity of factory junk which he had contracted to buy at Potosi. A week ago, he said, he signed an appeal bond for this client.

Investigation Ordered Into JUDGE'S DRINKING CHURCH WINE

Shipment Into Oklahoma for Sacramental Purposes Confiscated and Stored in Courtroom.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Sept. 8.—Gov. R. L. Williams has directed Attorney-General Fredling to conduct an inquiry into the alleged action of Cleveland County officials in seizing a shipment of sacramental wine consigned to Father John Metter of Norman.

In directing the Attorney-General, the Governor quoted the letter sent him by Father Metter, which states that the liquor was stored in a courtroom and that the wine could not be returned since storing of the wine in the courtroom was marked by the "honorable Judge becoming intoxicated."

BRITISH SHIP SUNK, CREW SAVED

U-Boat Torpedoed Steamer Delphic Off the Irish Coast.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 8.—The British steamship Delphic, a vessel of 873 tons of the White Star Line, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to word received here today. The sinking occurred Aug. 15, the advices stated, some distance off the Irish coast while the vessel was under army convoy.

The crew was saved.

KATY DECISION HERE IN A WEEK

Judge Hook to Rule in Suit for Additional Receiver.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—On completion of arguments on the question of appointing an additional receiver for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Co. in the Federal Court here today Judge Hook announced that he would give his decision in St. Louis in about a week.

He said he wished to pursue the minutes of the action carefully before reaching a conclusion.

Airplanes Kill Two in German Town COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin states that two persons were killed and three seriously injured in aeroplan attacks on the town of Lahr, Germany, Sept. 4.

ST. LOUIS BOARDS CALLED 18,696 MEN FOR QUOTA OF 4377

Ratio of Those Examined to Those Accepted for Army Is More Than 4 to 1.

600 FAIL TO APPEAR

Only One Taken of Six Tested in Fourth Ward Against 1 to 2 in Sixteenth.

To raise St. Louis' quota of 4377 men for the national army, St. Louis ward draft boards have had to summon 18,696 men, of whom all were examined but about 600, who failed to appear.

This number includes 150 who are to be summoned in the Thirteenth Ward, in addition to the 1050 thus far called in that ward. The Thirteenth Ward board believes it will complete the ward's quota with the men obtained from this final call.

The other wards are assured of their quotas from the number already examined, though five of them have not completed their lists. Excess certificates in some wards over the quotas will bring up the total number accepted to something more than 4400. These excess men will be used first in a second draft or in case any of the men first drafted have to be replaced before mobilization is completed.

In getting approximately 4400 men out of about 18,100 examined the ward boards have scored a percentage of 24.3 per cent, or have examined an average of a little more than four men to get a man.

Figures by ward showing the quota of each ward and the number of men called for examination in each ward, are as follows:

Ward.	Quota.	Number Called.
1.....	119	570
2.....	105	610
3.....	217	1,300
4.....	158	562
5.....	170	440
6.....	211	538
7.....	120	427
8.....	134	697
9.....	127	508
10.....	165	648
11.....	158	350
12.....	158	1,200
13.....	146	692
14.....	136	742
15.....	129	258
16.....	201	577
17.....	108	536
18.....	124	850
19.....	160	450
20.....	164	545
21.....	140	481
22.....	158	618
23.....	250	1,152
24.....	183	850
25.....	137	705
26.....	249	1,200
27.....	175	1,000
28.....	4,377	18,696

The number first called in nearly every ward, twice the nearly every ward. The sixteenth, as the figure shows, is the only one which accepted one-half of the men first called, and did not have to call more than twice the quota for examination.

The Fourth Ward, where six men had to be examined to accept one man, has a large population, and discharges on physical grounds were numerous there. The Twenty-eighth Ward, where it was nearly as difficult to get a quota, has a large number of indoor workers who failed to qualify on physical grounds, and of young married men who were exempted for dependents.

Two hundred additional men were called today in the Fifteenth Ward to appear Sept. 13 and 14 at the ward headquarters, 401 Lafayette Park. Police Station. Chairman Richardson says they are to supply any possible shortage in the ward's quota.

St. Louis Board Gets Instructions in Appeals on Industrial Grounds.

The District Appeal Board received explicit instructions from President Wilson today with respect to procedure and the preparation of papers in appeals for exemption from industrial grounds from the decision of the district board to the President. A telegram from the President gave directions as to what papers should be filed, and how they should be certified.

Richard P. Ralph, government attorney for District No. 3, of St. Louis County, with headquarters at Kirkwood, filed appeals with the District Board today in 163 cases in which the local board had granted exemptions. The appeals were from decisions granting exemptions both on physical and dependency grounds.

The local boards of St. Louis County certified to the district board today the names of 24 additional men as ready to serve, and 14 exemptions. The Tenth Ward Board certified the names of 23 men exempted from the Nineteenth Ward Board certified the names of 13 men who had not answered the call to report for examination.

P. F. Jarvis, manager of the Sullivan Machinery Co., Railway Exchange Building, sent notice on the board that he would appeal the application for the exemption of one of his employees, F. W. Glacken, to the President.

Oklahoma Wheat Crop.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 8.—Oklahoma's wheat crop this year will yield 29,396,000 bushels, according to the monthly crop report of the State Board of Agriculture. This is more than early estimates and is a practically normal crop. Wheat threshed out 10.3 bushels per acre, according to the reports.

MALONE QUITS AS PORT COLLECTOR TO AID SUFFRAGISTS

New York Official Resigns to Take Up Fight for Vote for Women.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT

Declares He Believes Executive Should Press Enactment of Amendment to Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Dudley Field Malone, Customs Collector at New York, tendered his resignation to President Wilson yesterday in protest against the failure of the President to advocate passage of the Federal suffrage amendment and because he permitted the imprisonment of women who have been picketing the White House.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

In quitting the office of Collector of the Port of New York, Malone leaves one of the best paid places in the Government service. He is a son-in-law of former Senator O'Gorman.

Text of Letter.

His letter of resignation follows: "Dear Mr. President—Last autumn, as the representative of your administration, I went into the women's suffrage states to urge your election. The most difficult argument to me, among the seven million women voters was the failure of the Democratic administration to endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

Malone, who as counsel defended the first of the military imprisoned in the White House, tendered his resignation in his letter of resignation that in as much as he had promised the women of the suffrage states that he would exert all his energy to have the national Democratic administration endorse suffrage by constitutional amendment, he felt obliged to resign and devote himself to redeeming that pledge.

PEOPLE FOR PEACE BY CONCILIATION, SAYS SCHEDELMANN

Socialist Leader Urges Chancellor to Discredit Pan-German Propaganda.

ARTICLE IN VOERWAERTS

Opposes Peace at Any Price, but Says Conquest Demands Are Without Conscience.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—The overwhelming majority of the German people are for a peace by conciliation, according to an article by Philip Schedemann, the Socialist leader, published in the Berlin Voerwaerts. The article urged the Imperial Chancellor to discredit the present Pan-German propaganda for a "Hindenburg peace."

The Socialist leader says no one in Germany wants peace at any price, but that those who live with the people know the real feelings of the army and navy. They know Germany will defend herself to the last drop of blood, and, at the same time, they know also that Germany is ready today to sign a conciliatory peace.

Therefore, Herr Schedemann considers that the propaganda for conquest now being preached reaches the limit of consciencelessness. He adds that most of the German people favor peace by conciliation and declares that it is the first duty of the Government to state solemnly that it has nothing to do with Pan-German tactics.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—The Vienna Reichpost, the Austrian Clerical Organ, says it has received by way of Switzerland a statement to the effect that if the answers to the Pope's peace note show the possibility of success the Pope will issue invitations for a peace conference and will follow this with a note suggesting an armistice.

If the peace proposal is definitely selected, the newspaper adds, Pope Benedict at a later date will express his views on it in an encyclical.

Clerical Center to Back Up Erzbischof in Reichstag.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Clerical party in the German Reichstag is in a position to back up the initiative in the movement for parliamentary reform from falling into the hands of the Socialists, it was learned today from reliable sources. The initiative, which was introduced by the party leader, intends making before the Reichstag Committee, says Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent.

The party, it is said, even contemplates a mass vote the government credits if its demands are not acceded to.

In his declaration, Herr Erzbischof, it is believed on the same authority, will demand the immediate introduction of government responsibility to the Reichstag, and will suggest that Alsace-Lorraine itself shall decide the question of its alliance.

Protests Against Reichstag's Peace Move Show Signs of Careful Nurture.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—A well-defined movement is manifesting itself in Germany, combining a protest against the attitude of the Reichstag majority in adopting the peace resolution with expressions of indignation at the refusal of President Wilson to accept the peace note.

Business organizations in various parts of Germany show signs of careful nurture and acceleration of the movement from some central point. The movement is not far removed from the interests now controlling the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, the main protagonist of the movement.

GERARD TELLS HOW GERMANY IS FED BY CARD SYSTEM

War Was Quickly Followed by a Deluge of Especially Designed Laws Which Gave the State's Minions Full Authority to Regulate the Provision Supply of Every Individual in the Empire.

This is the thirty-second installment of "My Four Years in Germany," in which the American diplomat recounts his experiences at the Court of Berlin.

By JAMES W. GERARD
American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, July 28, 1913, to Feb. 4, 1917.

Copyright, 1917, by the Public Ledger Company. Copyright, Canada, 1917, by the Public Ledger Company. International copyright, 1917, by the Public Ledger Company. All rights reserved. Any infringement will be prosecuted.

On the 4th of August, 1914, a number of laws, which had been evidently prepared long in advance, making various changes made necessary by war, such as alteration of the coinage law, the bank law, the law of maximum prices and so on were passed. Laws as to the high prices were from time to time made. For instance, the law of the 28th of October, 1914, provided in detail the maximum prices for rye in different parts of Germany. The maximum price at wholesale per German ton of native rye must not exceed 220 marks in Berlin, 236 marks in Cologne, 209 marks in Koenigsberg, 228 marks in Hamburg, 235 marks in Frankfurt A. M.

The maximum price for the German ton of native wheat was set at 40 marks per ton higher than the above rates for rye. This maximum price was made with reference to deliveries without sacks and for cash payments.

The law as to the maximum prices applied to all objects of daily necessity, not only to food and fodder, but to oil, coal and wood. Of course, these maximum prices were changed from time to time. But I think I can safely state that at no time in the war while I was in Berlin were the simple foods more expensive than in New York.

Composition of German "War Bread."

The so-called "war bread," the staple food of the population, which was made soon after the commencement of the war, was composed partially of rye and potato flour. It was not at all unpalatable, especially when toasted, and when it was seen that the war would not be as short as the Germans had expected the bread cards were issued. That is, every Monday morning each person received a card which had annexed to it a number of little perforated sections about the size of a quarter of a postage stamp, and each marked with 25, 50 or 100. The total of these figures constituted the allowance of each person in grams per week. The person desiring to buy bread either at a baker's or in a restaurant must turn in these little stamped sections for an amount equivalent to the weight of bread purchased.

Each baker received a certain amount of meal at the commencement of each week, and he had to account for this meal at the end of the week by turning in its equivalent in bread cards.

Food-Card System Applied to All Staples.

As food became scarce the card system was applied to meat, potatoes, milk, sugar, butter and soap. Green vegetables and fruits were exempt from the card system, as were for a long time chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and game. Because of these exemptions the rich usually managed to live well although the price of goose rose to ridiculous heights. There was, of course, much underground traffic in cards and sales of illicit or smuggled butter and so on. The police were very stern in their enforcement of the law; the manager of one of the largest hotels in Berlin was taken to prison because he had made the servants give him their allowance of butter, which he in turn sold to the rich guests of the hotel.

No one more than 6 years of age at the time I left could get milk without a doctor's certificate. One result of this was that the children of the poor were sicker of obtaining milk than before the war, as the women of the Frauentien and social workers saw to it that each child had his share.

In the third winter of the war, owing to a breakdown of means of transportation and want of laborers, coal became very scarce. All public places, such as theaters, picture galleries, museums, cinematograph shows and the like, were closed in Munich for want of coal. In Berlin the suffering was not as great, but even the elephants from Hagenbeck's show were pressed into service to draw the coal carts from the railway stations.

Lights were economized. All the apartment houses (and all Berlin lives in apartment houses) were closed at 9 o'clock. Stores were forbidden to illuminate their show windows and all theaters were closed at 10. Only every other street electric light was lit; of the three lights in each lamp, only one.

As more and more men were called to the front, women were employed in unusual work. The new underground road in Berlin is being built largely by women labor. This is not so difficult a matter in Berlin as in New York, because Berlin is built upon a bed of sand and the difficulties of rock excavation do not exist. Women are employed on the railroads, working with pickaxes on the roadbed. Women drive the great yellow post carts of Berlin. There were women guards on the underground road, conductors on the tramways, and women even became motormen on the trams.

Banks, insurance companies and other large business institutions were filled with women workers, who invaded the sacred precincts of many military and governmental offices. Words of Foreign Origin Banned. A curious development of the hate of all things foreign was the hunt by the police president of Berlin, Von Jawow (a cousin of the Foreign Minister), for foreign words. Von Jawow and his fellow cranks decided that all words of foreign origin must be expunged from the German language. The title of the Hotel Bristol, on the Unter den Linden, disappeared. The Hotel Westminster on the same street became the Lindenhof. There is a large hotel called the Cumberland, with a pastry department over which there was a sign, the French word, "confiserie." The management was compelled to take the sign down, but the hotel was allowed to retain the name of "Cumberland," because the father-in-law of the Kaiser's only daughter is the Duke of Cumberland.

The word "chauffeur" was eliminated and there were many discussions as to what should be substituted. Many declared for "kraftwagenfuhrer," or "power wagon driver." But finally the word was

countries, which export food, raw material and the like to Germany. Sweden is particularly active in this traffic, but I understand that sulphur pyrites are sent from Norway, and sulphuric acid from the Svalbard Islands, essential to the manufacture of munitions of war.

Potash, which is found as a mineral only in Germany and Austria, was used in exchange of commodities with Sweden, and in this way much copper, lead and so on reached Germany. Early in the summer of 1915 the first demonstration took place in Berlin. About 600 women collected in front of the Reichstag building. They were promptly suppressed by the police, and the newspaper printed an account of the occurrence. These women were rather vague in their demands. They called Von Buelow an old fathead for his failure in Italy and complained that the whipped cream was not as good as before the war. There was some talk of high prices for food, and the women all said that they wanted their men back from the trenches.

Visit of Jane Addams to Berlin. Early summer brought also a number of cracks to Berlin. Miss Jane Addams and fellow suffragists, after holding a convention in Holland, moved on Berlin. I succeeded in getting both the Chancellor and Von Jagow to consent to receive them, a meeting to which they looked forward with unconcealed perturbation. However, one of them seems to have impressed Miss Addams, for as I write this I read in the papers that she is complaining that we should not have gone to war because we thereby risked hurting somebody's feelings.

On July 27, 1915, I reported that I learned that the Germans were picking out the revolutionists and liberals from the many Russian prisoners of war, furnishing them with money and false passports - and papers and sending them back to Russia to stir up a revolution.

Field Glasses Gave Notice of Bulgaria's War.

A German friend of mine told me that a friend of his who manufactured field glasses had received a large order for the Bulgarian Government. This manufacturer went to the Foreign Office and asked whether he should deliver the goods. He was told not to deliver them, but to do it as quickly as possible. By learning of this I was able to predict long in advance the entry of Bulgaria on the side of the Central Powers.

Even a year after the commencement of the war there were reasonable people in Germany. I met Balin, head of the great Hamburg-American Line, on Aug. 9. I said to him, "When are you going to stop the crazy fighting?" The next day Balin called on me and said that the sensible people of Germany wanted peace, and that without annexation. He told me that every one was afraid to talk peace, and that he had advised the Chancellor to put a statement in an official paper to say that Germany fought only to defend herself and was ready to make a honorable peace. He told me that the Emperor at that time was against the annexation of Belgium.

In November, 1915, there were food disturbances and a serious agitation against the continuance of the war, and in Leipzig a Socialist paper was suppressed.

The greatest efforts were made at all times to get in gold. Some time before I left Germany an advertisement was published in the newspapers requesting Germans to give up their jewelry for the Fatherland. Many did so, among them, I believe, the Empress and other royalties.

Germans Sick of War December, 1915

In December, 1915, a prominent banker in Berlin said to me that the Germans were sick of the war; that the Krupps and other big industries were making great sums of money and were prolonging the war by insisting upon the annexation of Belgium, and the Junkers were also in favor of the continuance of the war because of the fact that they were getting four or five times the money for their products, while their work was being done by prisoners. He said that the "kauffeute" (merchant middle class) would have to pay the taxes, and that the Junkers would not be taxed.

In calculating the great war debt built up by Germany it must not be forgotten that German municipalities and other political districts have incurred large debts for various purposes, such as extra relief given to the wives and children of soldiers, etc.

In December butter became very scarce. The women waiting in long lines before the shops often rushed the shops. In this month many copper roofs were removed from buildings in Berlin. I was told by a friend in the Foreign Office that the notorious Von Rintelen was sent to America to buy up the entire product of the Du Pont powder factories, and that he exceeded his authority if he did anything else.

On the night of the day of the peace interpellation in the Reichstag in December a call was issued by placards for a meeting on the Unter den Linden. I went out on the streets during the afternoon and found that the police had so carefully divided the city into districts that it was impossible for a crowd of any size to gather on Unter den Linden. There was quite a row at the session in the Reichstag. Scheidemann, the Socialist, made a speech very moderate in tone, but he was answered by the Chancellor, and then an endeavor was made to close the debate.

"Disunited States of Europe."

The Socialists made such a noise, however, that the majority gave way, and another prominent Socialist, Landsberger, was allowed to speak for the Socialists. He also made a reasonable speech, in the course of which he said that even Socialists would not allow Alsace-Lorraine to go back to France. He made use of a rather good phrase, saying that the "Disunited States of Europe were making war to make a place for the United States of America."

Now that we are in the war we shall take strong measures, I trust, to cut off exports to these

FURTHER INQUIRY INTO MRS. KING'S DEATH ADVISED

North Carolina Solicitor Instructed to Reopen Case if He Deems It Necessary.

INTEREST IN HER WILL

Her Mother's Attorney Is Seeking to Learn What Became of \$510,000 Fortune.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 8.—State Solicitor Clement at Salisbury has been instructed by Attorney-General Manning to make such investigation of the death near Concord Aug. 29 of Mrs. Maude A. King of Chicago, as necessary to satisfy himself whether a crime had been committed and to re-open the case if deemed advisable.

This action followed the receipt by the Attorney-General of a telegram from Assistant State Attorney Sullivan of Chicago that the Coroner of Cook County believed after a post mortem examination that Mrs. King's death was not an accident.

Interest Centers in Nature of Will Mrs. King Is Said to Have Left. CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Interest in the investigation of the death of Mrs. Maude King is centered, as far as Chicago is concerned, in the will Mrs. King is said to have left and in whether a second document has been found.

Peculiar significance is attached to the remarks now attributed to Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, Mrs. King's sister, and to Gaston Means, Mrs. King's brother, who are said to be identical, and which, in effect, were that "she would have been an important witness in a suit over an unprobated will case."

P. C. McDuffie of Atlanta, an attorney representing Mrs. Anna L. Robinson, invalid mother of Mrs. King, who doubts the theory of accidental shooting, is in Chicago today to trace Mrs. King's missing fortune of \$510,000.

W. G. Robinson of Morrison, Ill., and Paul Robinson of Muskogee, Ok., brothers of Mrs. King, also have arrived with the announced determination to leave no stone unturned to learn the truth.

The brothers are especially interested in the statement at Concord that a new witness, Charles S. Day, who lives near the scene of the shooting, says he heard two shots instead of one. Attorney McDuffie said Mrs. Robinson had told him that she knew Mrs. King and that Gaston Means did not intend to engage in any target shooting when they left Asheville in an automobile for Concord.

"Maude said she had to go to Concord to sign some important papers," Mrs. Robinson told McDuffie. "She packed all her papers, account books and records and took them with her. These have disappeared."

RICH OKLAHOMA BROTHERS SEEKING BRIDES IN EAST

Two of Livingston Boys Found Wives at Atlantic City, So Others Follow.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 8.—Two youthful millionaires from the West are in Atlantic City in quest of a wife. They are D. C. Livingston and Julius C. Livingston of Tulsa, Ok.

The young men have four other brothers, one of whom, J. K. Livingston, came to Atlantic City four years ago and while here met Miss Dorothy Schwartz, daughter of the steel of the Schwartz Iron and Steel Works of St. Louis. Two weeks after the meeting young Livingston was on his way back to Oklahoma, with his bride.

Another brother, Richard, came here in August, 1916. While here he met Miss Bessie Fox, daughter of William Fox, head of the Fox Moving Picture Corporation. The result was a wedding and a honeymoon back to Oklahoma.

D. C. and Julius announce that they are here for the same purpose as their brothers.

Both young men have been drafted in the new army and are desirous of making the most of their opportunities before being required to go into camp. Since their arrival here they have been giving champagne parties nightly on The Breakers' roof.

RESCUES 2 IN BURNING MINE

Lowered Into Shaft Without Mask to Get Overcome Workers.

VIRGINIA, Minn., Sept. 8.—Frank Mattson was lowered into a burning shaft of the Lincoln mine here and without mask and single-handed rescued two of his fellow miners, Oscar Pakkias and Joe Rush who had been overcome by the smoke. Mattson found the victims near the flames and brought both of them to the surface. All three were revived by a pulmonator.

The fire started in the exits of the mine when 200 men were at work in it. All but the two rescued by Mattson escaped without assistance.

was part of the campaign to get in hoarded gold. In January, 1916, we had many visitors. Col. McClure, Hermann Bernstein, Inez Milholland Boissevain, all of the Ford peace ship, appeared in Berlin. I introduced Mrs. Boissevain to Zimmermann, who admired her extremely.

(To Be Continued in the Post-Dispatch Monday.)

GIRL DRAFT CLERK TRAPS MAN FEIGNING DEAFNESS

When Doctor Leaves Room She Consoles With Him in an Undertone.

CANTON, O., Sept. 8.—A girl stenographer succeeded in foiling the attempt of a young man in Stark County to escape the national army by feigning deafness when being examined. The would-not-be soldier was apparently unable to hear any but very loud noises when Dr. W. C. Manchester, medical member of the district board, examined him.

Dr. Manchester then left the room and an attractive young stenographer entered. "You are not very anxious to go to war, are you?" she asked him in a low voice. "No," the young man answered quickly. Dr. Manchester reappeared and said he guessed the man's hearing was all right and that he would pass him.

KILLS SQUIRREL 'BY ACCIDENT'

Hunter Says Animal Ran Into Range of Bullet.

CROTON, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Vincent Bucknell of Croton paid a \$5 fine after offering a novel excuse when arraigned on a charge of violating the game laws for shooting a squirrel.

A policeman found a dead squirrel sticking out of Bucknell's pocket and took him before Police Justice Bailey on a charge of gunning out of season. The prisoner told the Justice that he aimed his rifle at a woodchuck, which he had a legal right to shoot. Just as he was pulling the trigger, according to Bucknell, the woodchuck hopped out of range and the squirrel, which he had not seen, was in line and got the bullet.

Made a Captain at 23.

AUSTIN, TEX., Sept. 6.—Claude D. Johns Jr. of Austin, has received a Captaincy at Camp Funston, Leon Springs, Texas. He has been assigned to Camp Travis at San Antonio and will drill the draft army there. Capt. Johns is a son of C. D. Johns of Austin and a second cousin to George S. Johns of St. Louis. He is 23 years old and a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute.

Small Class Will Quit.

The class of distillers which will

MAKING OF WHISKY TO CEASE TONIGHT IN ENTIRE NATION

Prohibition Clause of the Food Control Bill Becomes Effective at 11 O'clock.

FEW DISTILLERS TO QUIT

Will Make Commercial Alcohol, Which Now is 60 Per Cent of Production.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Manufacture of whisky will cease throughout the nation at 11 o'clock tonight, when the prohibitive clause of the food control act becomes effective. Millions of bushels of grain which would otherwise be ground up for whisky will thus be released for food. How many millions, no one knows, for the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes is so closely blended with the production of alcohol for industrial and medicinal purposes that there is no way of determining the exact amount.

Of the 100,000,000 bushels of grain, or thereabouts, which go into the distilleries each year, about 40 per cent, experts estimate, comes out in the form of whisky and other distilled beverages. The remainder eventually finds its way into perfumes, toilet waters, bay rum, medicines and to industries where denatured alcohol is used in ever increasing quantities.

Approximately 116,000,000 gallons of whisky are produced each year by American distilleries. Production of alcohol by the same distilleries for commercial and medicinal uses other than beverages approximates 146,000,000 gallons. The manufacture of alcohol for the latter purposes will continue as usual, probably in greater volume, and few of the larger distilleries, if any, will shut down.

Small Class Will Quit.

The class of distillers which will

be put out of business is composed almost wholly of small plants operated by from one man to half a dozen men, located in California, Ohio and New Jersey and producing brandy from grapes, apples and peaches. These produce approximately 2,000,000 gallons a year. Those in New Jersey and Ohio, officials believe, will suspend operations entirely. The California plants, it is thought, will continue to operate, in part, for the manufacture of spirits for fortifying sweet wine.

So far as officials here can learn, there are few distilleries in the United States, with the exception of the fruit brandy plants, producing whisky at the present time. Summer is the off season for whisky production, which is confined almost wholly to the winter months, early spring and late fall. The cessation of active whisky production, therefore, at this season of the year, is largely theoretical, but the operation of the law will prevent the manufacture of whisky at the time it usually starts on a large scale, the latter part of September.

Stopping whisky manufacture, instead of curtailing the Government's revenues, will increase them for the next two years, officials believe. Coupled with the operation of the pending revenue bill, the withdrawal of whisky from the stock already accumulated will probably treble the revenues within the next 12 months, as the present law imposes a tax of \$1.10 and the revenue bill contemplates a tax of \$3.20 a gallon. A stock of approximately 230,000,000 gallons has accumulated in the bonded warehouses and on the shelves of wholesale and retail liquor dealers. Approximately 190,000,000 gallons are in warehouses and upon that quantity the Government will collect taxes as it is withdrawn.

Few Thrown Out of Work.

Few men will be thrown out of work by the operation of the law. Distilleries now running will continue to produce alcohol for commercial purposes with little change in their forces. Upon this class of alcohol, with the exception of alcohol for denaturation, the revenue bill would impose a tax of \$2.20, doubling the present income from this source.

There are approximately 700 distilleries in the country, of which more than half are small fruit brandy plants. The amount of capital invested in the latter class is not great in the aggregate. The capital

invested in the big producing plants mounts high into the millions. Officials here believe that losses will be more than wiped out by the greatly higher prices distillers will obtain for their product, already manufactured. In the opinion of some officials whisky will be selling at \$15 a gallon within 12 months, affording distillers enormous profits which will more than compensate for the loss of capital invested in plants.

At the same time the plants will continue to operate on an approximate 60 per cent production basis, making commercial alcohol. A tremendous growth in the use of commercial alcohol is anticipated which in time may result in the demand for a quantity of alcohol at least as large as the present output for all purposes.

Yellow Motor Car Co. Starts Service in St. Louis

The Yellow Motor Car Co. started the "yellow cab service" in St. Louis today with a parade through the streets. The yellow cabs are familiar sights on the streets of Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and some other cities. The company, which is locally owned, announced that if the business came up to expectations, the initial schedule of rates would be reduced. The chauffeurs employed by the company are on a commission basis and will share according to their earnings in 20 per cent of the net profits of the company. Those not having an accident within a year will be paid bonuses. The rates will be by the hour and on a meter basis only.

JUNK MAN CORNERS BERRIES

As Result, Home Folk Miss Huckleberry Pies.

MASON, Mich., Sept. 8.—Although huckleberries were unusually plentiful this year, the high prices at which they were sold made it impossible for the housewife of ordinary means to can any of the fruit.

A. E. Reedy, a local junk dealer, cornered all the huckleberry swamps in this section. Some he bought outright and others he leased. In the home markets the berries sold for 15 to 20 cents a quart. Most of the berries have been shipped. In other years the huckleberry season was practically a picnic season for families near here.



Buy IDEAL heating NOW!

Remember that the house is for seven months to be a winter abode. Winter means the test of your judgment as to comfort, so make up your mind early that you will have IDEAL-AMERICAN heating—the kind that the experience and judgment of thousands of owners of IDEAL-AMERICAN heating outfits has shown to be the most economical, most durable, and most comfortable. With a spirit of preparation in the air, it is wise for you to look forward to the fitting of your old or new house with one of these labor and fuel saving heating outfits.

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

IDEAL Boilers will save a million tons of coal this year

Coal is a large item in the family budget—so be wise and choose the IDEAL-AMERICAN heating outfit which will exactly suit your needs and get the utmost heat out of the smallest amount of fuel. You can economize greatly by burning cheaper grades of fuels, for IDEAL Boilers burn all kinds of hard and soft coal, wood, lignite, pea coal, screenings, gas, oil, coke, etc.

Don't wait for the rush of Fall to put in IDEAL heating

The exact and scientific proportions in the construction of an IDEAL boiler, make it a heat producer unequalled by any other device. IDEAL fire pots will hold fuel charges to last 24 hours and the delicate adjustment now possible with the IDEAL draft control gives a regulation of the heat that keeps exact step with the demands of the weather. No need to over-heat or under-heat with an IDEAL boiler, and thus waste valuable fuel. We have yet to hear of an IDEAL boiler or an AMERICAN radiator that is "really worn out." They give perfect heat service as long as you live.

Easily put in all kinds of buildings

Cottages, residences, stores, hotels, theatres, churches, schools, clubs, hospitals, greenhouses, etc., are readily equipped and served with heat at the minimum cost.

Send your dealer today for an estimate on IDEAL-AMERICAN heating for your building. Send for catalog "IDEAL HEATING"—full of valuable hints and illustrations—should be read by every one interested in economical comfort.

Arco Wand Vacuum Cleaner now sold by dealers on easy payments

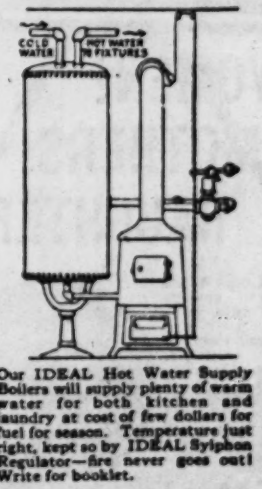
Installed in any new or old building without tearing up anything. Now also made in two-sweeper size for apartments, hotels, office buildings, etc. Lasts for years—always ready for most thorough cleaning. Fully guaranteed, in sizes at \$175 up. Sold on Easy Payment Plan. Send for catalog and know why the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner is best to buy.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Worcester, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Newark, Wilkes-Barre, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Des Moines, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Spokane, Portland, Toronto, Bradford (Ont.).

The books sent out circulars to all holders of safe deposit boxes, asking them to disclose the contents. This



Write Department 8-4 Olive and 15th Streets St. Louis

GERMANY'S PICKED CORPS SENT TO CRUSH RUSSIANS

Riga Offensive to Be Carried on Till Enemy Is Destroyed, Correspondent Says.

CAVALRY IS EMPLOYED

Aim Said to Be to Strike Decisive Blow Before America Can Give Aid.

By CYRIL BROWN, Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8.—No authoritative clue is permitted to become known in Germany regarding the ulterior intentions in the Riga offensive. The military critics confine themselves to pointing out the importance of the victory. The power of the German punch is gathered from the fact, according to the German estimate, that the Riga sector was held by eight Russian army corps.

The Riga bridgehead was long a thorn in the flesh of the German east front, as it formed a dangerous base for Russian operations against Mitau and the border of East Prussia.

Two insignificant facts give slender clues to Hindenburg's further intentions east of Riga. The German public is being prepared against disappointment regarding the relatively small number of prisoners taken, by the explanation that the Russians broke all war speed records for a marathon retreat, so that the pursuers have not yet been able to catch up, despite the fact that large German cavalry bodies, including the famous bodyguard of the Hussar brigade are operating near the Russians.

The employment once more of the cavalry is evidence of the serious intention on the part of the German high command to continue the offensive, and, if possible, to continue the warfare in hopes of rolling up the Russian front and precipitating a debacle. Not the capture of Petrograd, but the utmost destruction of the Russian army is thought to be Hindenburg's aim.

The second significant fact is that the victorious Generals mentioned are Prince Eitel Friedrich and Gen. Riemann, whose troops took a leading part in the offensive which swept clear Galicia. Hurling the Imperial guard and Riemann's blood and iron corps from Galicia to the Riga front indicates the serious nature of the offensive. The Post-Dispatch correspondent, who has seen these troops who are among the finest of the whole German army, recalls these formations. Invariably they have been sent in to save a serious situation, as during the battle of the Somme, or to strike an offensive blow.

There are other hints from German sources that Hindenburg and Ludendorff are about to accomplish another drive, after the model which crushed Rumania—namely, a double-barreled alternating offensive.

The Riga offensive further confirms reports that the highest leadership is fully convinced that the policy of military passivity toward Russia is a complete failure, and will never lead to a separate peace. Chancellor Michaelis coincides with this.

In Summer, Winter, Spring and Fall

CHEW YUCATAN GUM

WOMEN! MOTHERS! DAUGHTERS!

You who tire easily, are pale, have a nervous or irritable, who are subject to fits of melancholy or the "blues," get your blood examined for iron deficiency. **EXHAUSTED** (taken three times a day after meals) will increase your strength and endurance 100 per cent in two weeks in many cases.—F. King, M.D.

Milk and Ice Fund Workers



In this picture are Norma Weber, Bernadine Sheppard, Marie Percy, Jeannette Nicholson, Olivia Munzinger, Sadie Forman, Olivia Seitrich and Edna Seitrich.

view, with the logical military conclusion that the weakened Russian army must be crushed now before American help can set the Colossus on its feet again, and such a favorable opportunity as offers now will never occur again.

The sharp rise on Berlin bourse accurately measures the effect of German victories on the German public, which is further confirmed by the tone of the press and of returning travelers from Germany. Even the backbone of the German Socialists has been stiffened. The Riga victory has completely cured Germany of a sudden attack of nerves.

Vorwaerts is overjoyed at "Germany's unbroken strength," and hopes that it will shake her enemies' belief that German peace yearnings are a sign of weakness. "According to the will of our enemies," the Socialist organ continues, "the fourth war-winter before us will be as hard for us as for them. All nations will suffer grievously, the death rate will rise, but collapse will not."

From this relatively temperate utterance, public opinion runs the whole gamut to the loudest pan-German demand for continuance of the war to an ultimate victory and dictation of peace terms by Germany.

AMERICAN LABOR URGES SUPPORT OF WAR PROGRAM

Samuel Gompers Elected Head of Alliance at Closing Session of Loyalty Conference.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 8.—The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy concluded its loyalty conference last night with the election of Samuel Gompers as president and the adoption of a declaration of principles. The outstanding provisions of the declaration of principles include:

Suppression of disloyalists and pro-German propagandists, solidification of labor behind the Government, conscription of wealth as well as of men, heavy taxes on incomes, excess profits and land values; Government control of industries in case of labor disputes, action against speculative interests which enhance prices of necessities of life, insurance for soldiers and sailors, equal suffrage, indorsement of President Wilson's decision not to permit the war to be made an excuse for lowering labor standards, declaration that wage earners must have a voice in determining conditions under which they give service, must be represented in councils conducting the war and at peace negotiations.

A committee was appointed to extend aid and encouragement to new Russia. It is comprised of Gompers, Frank P. Walsh, John Spargo and James Duncan and Charles Edward Russell, the latter two members of the American mission to Russia.

DR. SUN HEAD OF NEW ARMY Clash Feared Between His Force and Canton Governor.

PEKING, Sept. 8.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been designated Commander in Chief of the army and navy of a new military government of China, proclaimed by 70 members of the disbanded Chinese Parliament, meeting at Canton. Fighting between his troops and the forces of Sun Yat Sen is feared. Civilians in Canton are fleeing to Hong Kong.

President Feng Kwo Chang says he is optimistic over the reconciliation of South China. He has informed American Minister Rehnach that he will not call a popular council or order a parliamentary election until he has determined positively which plan is most acceptable to the provincial officers.

The quarantine on the medical detachment of the Fourth Regiment from Louisiana, Mo., placed with the discovery of what was believed by physicians to be a case of spinal meningitis, was lifted after a consultation of the medical staff of the camp. The case proved under microscopic examination to be a reaction from anti-typhoid serum.

Private Archibald F. Reynolds, F. Company, First Infantry, was taken to the State Hospital for the insane here yesterday, violently deranged.

GIRL SAYS TWO MEN HELD HER UP

Knocked Down and Mayor Kiel's Photograph Stolen. Miss Estelle Kratky of 3403 Alberta street told the police that she was held up by two men yesterday afternoon when she went to mail a letter at Second and Market streets. One of the men knocked her down and the other snatched from her arm a package containing a photograph of Mayor Kiel taken on a recent outing.

Miss Kratky believes the robbers were looking for money, as it was customary for her to go to a bank at that hour. She is employed by a concern on Main street.

FAIRY PHOTOPLAY "TRUTH" WILL BE SHOWN 7 TIMES

To Be Presented in Victoria Theater Six Evenings and at Matinee Next Week.

CONTRIBUTIONS. Previously acknowledged, \$3,451 10

The allegorical fairy tale, "Truth," for which several hundred workers for the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund were the actors, will be given seven presentations at the Victoria Theater next week. It will be shown each evening from Monday until Saturday, inclusive, at 8:30 o'clock, and at a Saturday matinee at 2:30 o'clock. The original intention was to have three matinees, but two were eliminated because of the fact children, who are expected to make up a large part of the audience, are now in school and could not attend afternoon performances except on Saturday.

A different vaudeville program will be given in connection with each presentation of the photoplay. More than 100 clever amateur actors who have taken part in milk and ice fund entertainments this season will appear on these vaudeville programs. The complete vaudeville program for the seven performances will be published in the Post-Dispatch tomorrow.

The interesting film showing many phases of the work for the poor babies which is carried on through the Post-Dispatch's Milk and Ice Fund, which already has been exhibited at many theaters in the city, will be shown again at the Victoria Theater next week at each performance of "Truth."

The sale of seats for the photoplay already has been large. General admission tickets are 25 cents and admit to the balcony. Reserved seat tickets are 50 cents each. The entire floor will be reserved. Persons holding 50-cent tickets may exchange them at the box office next week for reserved seats. This includes the tickets for two persons which have been sold at \$1.

MAN IS ARRESTED WITH BAG OF DYNAMITE AND GASPIPE

Poolroom Proprietor Says He Was Merely Inspecting Outfit in Front of Saloon.

Sam Scofino, a poolroom proprietor, 29 years old, of 729 Carr street, was arrested at 1:45 o'clock this morning, when policemen found him with a bag of dynamite at Eighth and Carr streets. Two other men who were with Scofino got away.

In addition to seven sticks of dynamite bound with stout cord, the bag contained five small sections of gaspipe, six feet of dynamite fuse and several percussion caps. Scofino told the police that the bag belonged to one of the men who had escaped, and that he was merely inspecting it when arrested.

The police say that Scofino and his companions were standing in front of the saloon run by Antonio Monaco at 801 Carr street, which has been dynamited twice since the owner several months ago eloped with a French Italian girl, who had other suitors.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS CEMENT ALLIANCE

"I Say, That's a Little Bit of All Right," Says Tommy Atkins at Sight of Marching Yankees.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 8.—Tommy Atkins came to live with his Yankee cousin yesterday to teach him a few tricks to add to his French repertoire against the day he will meet Fritz. A number of British noncommissioned officers arrived in camp as instructors in the new school for "non-coms," also to teach the first batch of officers from the training camps in the United States.

These noncommissioned officers have been instructors in the amazing British war schools. They have taught everything except heavy artillery. Bayonets, bombs and trench mortars are among their grim delights. Two Sergeants were standing in a headquarters street surrounded by the few Americans who were not out watching the French battle demonstration. The visitors expressed surprise that so few of the Yankees were around, when a column of fours returning from the field swung around a corner.

As company after company passed, the faces of the Britishers, at first impassive, began to broaden and shone with unmistakable appreciation. Finally one whose cap bore the insignia of a famous English infantry regiment turned with a delighted grin to an American. "I say," he exclaimed, "that's a little bit of all right." The Anglo-American alliance was cemented then and there.

YOUR BEST GIRL

Will like you more than ever, if you send her some NICE, FRESH, CUT FLOWERS

We make special efforts to please the girl. Phone and get our low prices. We deliver anywhere.

MULLANPHY FLORISTS 8th and Locust. 3520 N. Grand Av.

7% for Union Electric Customers

The Electric Company, the Missouri Public Service Commission Approving, Offers a Second \$1,000,000 of 7% Preferred to Customers Only.

Since the last issue of Union Electric stock we have spent over \$1,500,000 enlarging our plant to keep pace with the increasing demand for electric service in St. Louis and the St. Louis district. Demand for electric energy has increased 7,000 horse power in 12 months. We have taken on over 3,000 new customers since May 1, 1917, our total now being 93,000.

A part of this \$1,500,000 expenditure is to be met by the sale of \$1,000,000 of our 7% preferred stock to our customers. Issuance and sale of this stock has been approved by the Missouri Public Service Commission.

TERMS OF SALE:

(a) for cash at the Company's sales offices at \$100 a share, to earn 7%.

(b) on a 10-payment installment plan at \$102 a share, to earn 6.86%.

You pay \$10.20 down and \$10.20 a month for nine months, on each share bought, with your Electric Service bills—a total of \$102 per share.

You draw 5% interest from Union Electric, payable quarterly, on your installment payments.

You can withdraw all installments paid, with interest, on 10 days' notice, any time before final payment is made. You get stock certificate when final payment is made.

THIS OFFER IS LIMITED TO OUR CUSTOMERS ONLY.

Not more than 20 shares of this issue to be sold to any customer.

This stock has equal voting power with common stock. It is preferred as to dividends and

distribution of assets. It is redeemable by the Company at \$105 a share. Preference as to dividends is not cumulative.

The value of the Company's property far exceeds the outstanding bonds and preferred stock, including this issue.

For each of the last 10 years the Company's net earnings, applicable to dividends, after paying all bond interest, have been four to five times the \$140,000 required to pay 7% on its \$1,000,000 of preferred stock outstanding and on the \$1,000,000 now offered for sale. We have no other preferred stock.

Owing to the Company's policy of "Service at its fair cost and not a penny more," the business is rapidly and healthfully growing.

THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES ARE NOT "WATERED" AND UNDER STATE REGULATION NEVER CAN BE.

This 7% preferred has therefore virtually the security of a good bond, with the higher earning power of a good stock.

Our first \$1,000,000 of 7% preferred was bought by 1,392 customers, who are now drawing 7% cash dividends, payable quarterly. Many applied too late to get shares of the first \$1,000,000. The security of this investment and its high income rate make it likely the second \$1,000,000 also will sell quickly.

If you are a customer, and want any number of shares up to 20, your subscription will be accepted at once, at any of our City or County offices.

The Electric Company

UNION ELECTRIC: Main Office, 12th and Locust

CITY OFFICES: 4912 Delmar; 3028 N. Grand; 3012 S. Grand

COUNTY OFFICES: Webster Groves; Maplewood; Luxembourg;

Clayton; Valley Park; Pacific; Union; Washington; Festus;

De Soto; Perryville; St. Charles.

Telephones: Bell, Main 3220; Kinloch, Central 3530

The Lurking Danger

No home can be sealed against the entrance of disease germs. If there is disease in the neighborhood the germs will be in the air and will be carried into the home just as dust is.

In the cracks and seams of woodwork the germs are lodged until sweeping or dusting whirled them into the air to be breathed into nostrils and throats, the entrances for contagious disease.

Even if the sweeper escapes disease, there is a strong likelihood that some other person will be infected through breathing the germ-laden air. Brooms and dust rags are also carriers of disease germs.

Disease germs can be killed in the home before sweeping or the romping of children stirs them into the air. Soap and water does not kill all germs, but Lysol does.

A 25c bottle of Lysol makes two gallons of reliable disinfectant; a 50c bottle makes five gallons. The sprinkling of floors and woodwork with this, before sweeping, insures the destruction of all germs on the instant.

Sinks, drain-pipes, defective plumbing, toilets and garbage pails—the breeding places of germs—should also be disinfected by the frequent use of Lysol.

Lysol Disinfectant

There is only One True Lysol; that made, bottled, sealed and signed by Lehn & Fink. Others are substitutes and dangerously unreliable.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Sold everywhere.

Lysol Toilet Soap **Lysol Shaving Cream**

Contains Lysol, and therefore protects the skin from germ infection. It is refreshingly soothing and healing and helpful for improving the skin. Ask your dealer. If he has none, ask him to order it for you.

• OUR SIGN IS OUR BOND •

Lehn & Fink

Just Published On Sale Today

Frank H. Simonds'

Comprehensive Review of the "World's Struggle for Democracy."

Three Years of the Great War

Mr. Simonds has astonished the country by his keen insight into the course of events and his predictions that proved startlingly true. His newest book, "Three Years of the Great War," is a review of the past great events and sets forth his prediction of when the war will end.

PRICE 25 CENTS

AT ALL NEWSSTANDS AND DEPARTMENT STORES

OLD WINE VALUED AT \$40,000 IS DESTROYED

1000 Barrels of Liquor Poured Into Sewer When Georgia Went Dry.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 8.—The famous Hand wine, a thousand barrels of it, some of it so old that the hoops had slipped off the staves and allowed two-thirds of the contents to evaporate, was poured into a sewer at Felham. Two hundred and fifty barrels were full. The others were from one-third to three-fourths full, but all contained superlative wine as carefully made as any ever barreled in Georgia. The value of the wine was estimated at \$40,000.

The wine was poured out by Sheriff C. D. Crow, assisted by Marshal J. M. Smith.

A special pipe line was laid for a distance of a hundred feet from a sanitary line to the basement of a fertilizer plant in which the wine had long been stored. Negro laborers brought up the casks, which were opened and placed on brackets so that the amber liquid poured into the pipe line. The breeze caught the fragrant bouquet of the well-aged wine and carried it for blocks.

This is the wine from which the late J. L. Hand wanted the University of Georgia to benefit, but no way could be found to make such arrangement, or otherwise utilizing it. The destruction of the wine, in accordance with the provisions of the State "bone dry" prohibition law, came only after a strenuous fight in the last session of the General Assembly to save the wine and sell it for the benefit of the University of Georgia.

Practically all opposition to the sale of the wine had disappeared in the last days of the session, when a bill was introduced bearing the endorsement of Gov. Dorey providing for a commission to dispose of it outside the State.

This move was made so late, however, that it encountered the rush and confusion incident to the consideration of the general appropriations bill and the tax act revision bill, and did not come up for final vote.

Navy League Officers Quit.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 8.—Officers, directors and members of the Los Angeles chapter of the Navy League have all resigned from that organization, according to a statement made today by Mrs. George J. Denis, president, because "the president of the Navy League and his assistants have improperly attacked the administration of our country in time of war."

American Union Threatens Suits.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The American Union against militarism has issued a statement announcing its intention of suing for libel "any newspaper or press association which suggests that we are 'German agents' or 'pro-German' or 'supported by German funds' or are guilty of 'sedition' or 'treason,' however those words may be modified."

Assignments of Officers for Eighty-Ninth Division

Gen. Wood Places Men, Including St. Louisans Recently Commissioned, Who Will Command at Camp Funston.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Sept. 8.—The general order assigning officers tentatively to posts in the Eighty-ninth Division of the national army has been issued by Major-General Leonard Wood. These are the officers who will command the 18,660 Missourians in the national army and include St. Louis men commissioned at the recent training camp at Fort Riley. The list follows:

TO THE 354TH INFANTRY (Kansas troops), Captains: G. W. Blackington, W. C. Palmer, E. A. Smead, M. B. Wellington, E. W. Stepp, J. R. Peatross, P. L. Starns, C. J. Massick, F. G. Romney, R. K. Schutt, W. R. Posten, C. K. Crump, W. P. Platt, J. O. B. C. H. B. Battenburg, M. D. Atkins, Inf. N. A.; J. F. Symes, F. R. Wilkins, W. N. Moore, W. S. Fulkerson, L. N. Scherf, E. Rogers, P. Loughridge, H. P. Savin, Inf. O. R. C.; D. L. Lurie, N. C. Fisher, J. L. Chamberlain, W. E. Reid, J. M. Sullivan, Inf. N. A.; F. Kelly, Inf. O. R. C.; J. A. Brown, Inf. N. A.; C. A. White, Inf. O. R. C.; S. Freeberg, F. L. Morrison, Inf. N. A.; A. Midram, Inf. O. R. C.; R. J. McPhee, Inf. N. A.; K. L. Townsend, Inf. N. A.; J. W. Cutting, C. O. Green, J. H. Pettus, R. M. Doyle, J. A. Clarke, B. S. Ebersole, F. A. O. R. C.

TO THE 354TH INFANTRY (Eastern Missouri troops), Captains: H. McGuire, H. B. Stivers, Inf. O. R. C.; M. Davies, A. T. Lincoln, Inf. N. A.; F. D. Croy, H. W. Hanson, H. M. Pinkerton, E. E. Neville, H. L. Black, T. A. Imnell, P. P. Munck, W. P. Pinkerton, P. K. Cubison, M. T. Jones, G. Vigeant, Inf. O. R. C.; Schubert, L. W. Weeks, Inf. N. A.; R. C. Barnett, L. C. Allis, E. L. Ocker, R. M. Priest, Inf. O. R. C.; E. A. Reynolds, Inf. N. A.; D. A. Mahoney, P. Root, V. E. Bates, I. K. Browning, P. W. Merriel, G. E. Rhodes, J. F. Collins, Inf. O. R. C.; A. N. Fahley, P. C. Boyle, Inf. N. A.; Second Lieutenants—F. I. Morris, D. W. Davis, E. T. Wheatley, F. H. Woodward, O. B. Brown, K. Johnson, M. P. Wilder, E. R. Bailey, J. R. Werts, L. Callender, E. C. Peistrup, C. R. Craven, H. B. Cox, J. Searles, E. H. Schultz, C. C. Fletcher, B. W. Neidorp, W. P. Hay, J. J. Chy, J. K. B. Hickday, C. E. Black, C. W. Barney, Inf. O. D. C.; R. E. Clancey, W. G. Johnson, Inf. N. A.; J. F. McGrath, L. W. Lucas, Inf. O. R. C.; G. R. Oatman, Inf. N. A.; A. de Berry, Inf. O. R. C.; J. P. McClellan, Inf. N. A.; Second Lieutenants (attached): N. M. Sandusky, H. E. Peck, Inf. O. R. C.; F. P. Strickland, Inf. N. A.; E. F. Boyle, Inf. O. R. C.; R. C. E. Bryan, Inf. N. A.; F. W. Buell, R. E. LaDriere, A. L. Burke, C. C. Merchant, Inf. O. R. C.

TO THE 354TH INFANTRY (Western Missouri troops), Captains: W. B. Finney, W. J. Blant, H. W. Hobson, Inf. O. R. C.; F. Smith, Inf. N. A.; I. D. Hook, H. M. Nelson, J. W. Harris, H. Carlson, A. Y. Wear, L. P. Page, C. W. Carson, W. M. Coatsworth, J. J. Sample, C. F. O. R. C.; P. Altman, Inf. N. A.; M. Hanna, Inf. O. R. C.; First Lieutenants: J. C. Hansen, Inf. N. A.; J. W. Wolfe, H. Dykes, W. C. Weaver, Inf. O. R. C.; J. F. Neff, E. Mabe, Inf. N. A.; F. E. Whitten, G. C. Wallace Jr., N. P. Sill, A. R. Jamison, I. N. Carson, Inf. O. R. C.; J. Wilson Jr., W. D. Walker, Inf. N. A.; E. P. Carson, Inf. O. R. C.; H. Ingram, Inf. N. A.; Second Lieutenants: E. L. Arnold, Inf. O. R. C.; C. H. Gunn, Inf. N. A.; F. N. Jordan, C. L. Benter, J. E. Moore, J. A. Griffith, E. L. Webb, Inf. O. R. C.; M. Willis, Inf. N. A.; B. G. Alpa, E. G. Siken, K. H. Royer, P. Van Osdol, C. C. Cochran, A. S. Champeny, A. M. Hansen, M. H. Chiles, W. B. Crutcher, I. Trowbridge, H. Nettie, F. E. Strain, B. R. Miller, Inf. O. R. C.; S. P. Sanderson, Inf. N. A.; C. Maupin, E. P. Myers, Q. Windsor, L. M. Means, E. C. Dudley, Inf. O. R. C.; C. Collette, Inf. N. A.; H. T. Dray, H. H. Bannaman, Inf. O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants (attached): G. S. Croeghe, R. W. McGregor, H. F. Matton, J. E. Lamy, C. E. Stemmina, B. A. Boah, G. B. Hagan, E. M. Roberts, C. R. Hanger, S. S. Titus, V. B. Walling, R. M. Farber, R. E. Murray, Inf. O. R. C.

Weak Kidneys Age You Too Soon

No one should suffer constantly at middle age with a lame, aching back, sharp pains and annoying kidney irregularities. But hard work and worry do weaken the kidneys and bad kidneys load up the blood with poisons. There is a tendency towards hardening arteries, heart trouble, rheumatism, gout, gravel, dropsy and Bright's disease. Don't let weak kidneys make you old. You should be strong and active right up to real old age. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. They are just for weak kidneys, and have done quick, marvelous work for many thousands of cases, all over the wide world.

These Are St. Louis Cases

Mrs. Amelia Heidelman, 1925 Sullivan Ave., says: "Kidney complaint and backache had bothered me for five or six years. It was not constant but came on by spells. Sometimes I couldn't work, as I suffered so much pain in my back. Doan's Kidney Pills were so highly recommended for such ailments, I made up my mind to try them. Two boxes completely cured the backache and corrected all the other kidney trouble."

Mrs. Wm. Stillwagner, 6975 Marquette Ave., says: "Kidney complaint had clung to me for a long time and despite all I did, I couldn't seem to get rid of it. I had the most intense pain in the small of my back and if I stooped for a short time, my back felt as if it were breaking in two. I had rheumatic twinges all through me and my hands swelled. Finally, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and five boxes cured me."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mfg. Chemists

Bourke, F. Sargent, N. S. N. Sprigg, W. S. Rathburn, O. N. Miller, E. Dale, T. W. Leach, L. W. Linville, K. S. Whitford, H. H. Bennett, B. E. Foster, H. W. Hovey, R. J. Allen, L. M. Tidd, H. B. Cox, R. B. Vanzant, E. W. Hardcliffe, R. Jones, G. L. Smith, J. O. Sampson, F. A. D. R. C.

Southern Missouri Troops.
TO THE 342D FIELD ARTILLERY, heavy—Captains: E. R. Handland, A. J. Wattson, R. I. Gentry, J. M. Cain, B. N. O'Hara, J. J. O'Fallon, W. J. Byrns, J. S. Leshmann, O. R. C.; E. H. Hahn, P. Muller, N. A.; First Lieutenants: J. Watson, J. W. Quirk, N. A.; R. W. Chubb, T. G. Stewart, P. B. Crews Jr., A. M. Levinson, J. C. Rolander, P. R. Greener, K. Kollin, L. L. Wait, O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants: J. A. Sutton, J. T. Donohy Jr., M. M. Horres, T. P. Brush, O. W. Brobucke, W. H. Powell Jr., W. C. Schwartz, J. C. Osborn, M. C. Lewis, J. C. Fast, W. H. Hazard, A. M. Lindsay, O. R. C.; R. Hastings, N. A.; C. J. Willard, N. A.; J. F. Symes, F. R. Wilkins, W. N. Moore, W. S. Fulkerson, L. N. Scherf, E. Rogers, P. Loughridge, H. P. Savin, Inf. O. R. C.; D. L. Lurie, N. C. Fisher, J. L. Chamberlain, W. E. Reid, J. M. Sullivan, Inf. N. A.; F. Kelly, Inf. O. R. C.; J. A. Brown, Inf. N. A.; C. A. White, Inf. O. R. C.; S. Freeberg, F. L. Morrison, Inf. N. A.; A. Midram, Inf. O. R. C.; R. J. McPhee, Inf. N. A.; K. L. Townsend, Inf. N. A.; J. W. Cutting, C. O. Green, J. H. Pettus, R. M. Doyle, J. A. Clarke, B. S. Ebersole, F. A. O. R. C.

TO THE 340TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION (Arizona), Captains: G. A. Stearns, T. Baker, T. Jones, W. A. Hale, O. R. C.; First Lieutenants: P. R. Byrns, O. R. C.; H. A. Miller, N. A.; F. E. Potter, D. F. Jones, H. C. Farrell, O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants: H. E. Hastings, C. L. Rogsdale, C. M. Keener, H. A. Guiley, B. B. Watkins, O. R. C.; C. E. Musmore, N. A.; W. I. Sturman, B. M. Bentley, O. R. C.

TO THE 341ST MACHINE GUN BATTALION—Captains: J. D. Rose, N. A.; C. E. Garrison, M. Meller, O. R. C.; First Lieutenants: H. W. Vernon, L. E. Edmonds, R. A. Lukins, C. Houston, O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants: J. V. Kavanaugh, C. H. Voorhees, G. M. Jackson, P. D. Williams, O. R. C.; R. F. Davis, M. B. Retholse, N. A.

TO THE 342D MACHINE GUN BATTALION (New Mexico)—Captains: O. Vanburen, N. A.; J. B. Donovan, C. W. Medley, O. R. C.; First Lieutenants: A. L. Ford, N. A.; W. O. Edmonson, L. C. Joffe, D. E. Waldo, O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants: R. H. Mann, R. F. Riferbary, T. W. Deval, F. E. Long, O. R. C.; D. C. McEwen, B. F. Wyatt, N. A.

TO THE 16TH DEPOT BRIGADE: Captains of cavalry—C. Dewey, N. A.; W. E. Heath, J. C. Hahn, J. M. Houghland, C. Smallwood, M. A. Sorger, F. L. Miller, F. T. Coffin, T. W. Hite, H. Hadley, E. F. Feser, C. A. Dampney, O. R. C.; J. R. Lysaght, N. A.; Captains of infantry—S. Guard, C. Beyer, R. F. Glenn, J. W. Finley, A. C. Woodruff, N. A.; W. Laidlaw, R. N. Hackney, J. O. Strutz, J. H. Buckley, C. S. Cannon, E. G. Jaccard, H. Potts, N. A.; J. W. Howder, O. R. C.; P. T. Hall, S. W. Bates, W. Jones, C. A. Groves, L. W. Whistler, W. B. Wright, H. V. Pusch, F. L. Reagan, G. S. Fricks, L. B. Rutherford, M. Hicklein, S. E. Busler, R. R. Coyne, O. R. C.; A. G. Davis, G. H. English Jr., H. R. Lealand, N. A.; F. J. Bredwin, W. L.

Comins, R. M. Talbot, A. Motley, W. P. Montgomery, W. F. Brown, C. C. Hoag, C. C. Brown, G. C. Taussig, J. C. Wilson, O. R. C.; E. P. Springer, S. C. Riley, N. A.; F. S. Severan, J. Kintz, O. R. C.; First Lieutenants of cavalry—E. L. Griffith, T. B. Easley, D. J. McCarthy, H. B. Abbott, V. C. Perin Jr., O. R. C.; E. L. Donly, N. A.; H. D. Copeland, O. R. C.; H. B. Reed, N. A.; S. M. Shafroth, O. R. C.; First Lieutenants of infantry—S. Burns, W. L. Peak, N. A.; E. H. McKee, R. Schmidt, J. P. McMunniff, G. P. Scamlog, E. D. Dick, H. H. Brunworth, J. H. Sealey, L. E. Mensze, P. V. Freed, L. J. Caten, R. W. Lindley, A. G. Hightower, T. Patterson, R. C. McCormick, L. J. Patterson, E. C. Atkins, C. E. Persons, F. Armstrong Jr., L. P. Hachman, E. McE. Lewis, P. H. Sautter, O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants of cavalry—G. N. Corlett, N. A.; R. V. VanRebber, J. H. Van Hoy, C. R. Topping, W. Roehmer, R. D. Small, J. S. Logan, J. V. Greaver, G. Clarke, C. W. Ewen, R. C. Kendall, T. R. Ellings, C. J. Anschuetz, J. B. Wood, O. R. C.; Larinos, H. K. Richmond, W. C. Hanley, O. R. C.; G. D. Oberg, N. A.; J. B. Bind, C. E. Smith, R. W. Israel, J. R. Dewar, P. M. Harris, C. B. Perryman, E. C. Brishin, F. S. Curry, G. W. Schmidt, R. G. McIntosh, R. J. Milne, J. M. Williams, J. S. Dean, C. D. Hunter, H. F. Beaton, H. C. Leedy, F. W. Sanborn, C. J. Hickeron, W. C. Ham, E. Williams, E. A. Robertson, E. E. Reed, D. B. Cogswell, E. S. Tucker, O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants of infantry—L. Chew, N. A.; J. L. Butler, W. Allen, E. H. Baker, K. H. Hodge, G. R. Hawes, W. G. Zinger, S. P. Moyer, A. E. Peacock, M. C. Miller, R. C. Meek, J. W. Allen, O. P. May, W. A. Lamb, J. B. Lawree, O. R. C.; E. K. Brockway, N. A.; J. A. Curry, J. L.

Stephens, J. B. Smalley, S. Nanning, D. B. Milne, T. J. Atzenweller, N. Bosch Jr., O. R. C.; N. L. Dewell, N. A.; H. B. Wood, C. L. Miller, J. F. Farrington, J. E. Davis, C. A. Orr, G. P. O'Brien, H. B. Montgomery, A. R. B. Wallace, A. E. Birsch, E. K. Waldon, J. B. Bruce, E. K. Champin, C. O. Davis, H. T. Fieson, F. B. Foster, J. W. Hopkins, C. H. King, H. J. Longnecker, H. T. Smutz, H. Talbott, H. Wallenstein Jr., T. S. Jewett Jr., H. A. Smith, W. H. Brecks, H. C. Brum, H. L. Muller, K. R. Henderson, C. R. Houston, N. R. Swarner, S. Fitzgerald, H. E. Hago, E. R. Schuffler, R. S. Springdale, F. G. Warren, L. O. Kane, R. R. Thomas, R. L. Etter, W. B. Castle, W. L. Canve, W. E. Clifton, F. G. Ridener, S. Wilson, W. D. Faubion, F. H. Aills, M. F. More, G. P. Way, S. McCormack, A. Harvey, T. H. Vanzant, P. E. Ramsay, C. C. Hampshire, B. E. Blackledge, E. E. Blincoe, H. J. Hollister, Inf. O. R. C.; R. A. Lindbloom, Inf. N. A.; W. L. Schmidt, R. A. Pierce, J. H. T. Land, C. O. Gallencamp, M. M. Rowland, C. B. Farmer, C. M. Ush, J. Freeman, B. F. Rankenberger, A. Fox, J. E. Tillotson, F. R. Stout, J. G. Vodel, T. J. Warren, C. D. Martin, J. R. Thomas, J. E. Gaskill, H. R. Powell, T. H. Gallagher, R. C. Groves, R. H. Krause, J. E. Gaskill, H. Leach, L. S. Wertz, L. L. Leigh, W. M. Raines, B. F. Martin Jr., F. J. Goghili, D. E. Woodward, F. W. Rutenutter, H. W. Paul, W. N. Neil, E. S. Tucker, O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants of infantry—L. Chew, N. A.; J. L. Butler, W. Allen, E. H. Baker, K. H. Hodge, G. R. Hawes, W. G. Zinger, S. P. Moyer, A. E. Peacock, M. C. Miller, R. C. Meek, J. W. Allen, O. P. May, W. A. Lamb, J. B. Lawree, O. R. C.; E. K. Brockway, N. A.; J. A. Curry, J. L.

Help needed at home can be called through a Post-Dispatch Want Ad.

COMMITTEE TO URGE RUSSIAN TROOPS TO REDOUBLE EFFORT

Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates Resolve to Remind Them of Obligations to Nation.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8.—The Petrograd Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has resolved that the Executive Committee must remind the Russian soldiers of their obligations to redouble their effort with a view to the regeneration of the economic life of the country, the renewal of the combative force of the army and the organization of national defenses.

The special committee of the Ministry of War has published the draft of the law restoring capital punishment in the rear of the fighting front. The law is applicable to both soldiers and civilians for the same offenses for which capital punishment already has been restored at the front.

Seventh German War Loan.
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—The seventh German war loan, which the capture by the Germans of Riga is expected to aid materially, will be open for subscriptions Sept. 19. The loan will be of the same character as the sixth war loan, with 5 per cent bonds issued at 98.

American Post-Aviator Decorated.
PARIS, Sept. 8.—King Albert of Belgium has named Kenneth P. Littler of Newark, N. J., an aviator with the French-Belgian squadron, a knight of the Order of Leopold II. Littler, who already had the French war cross, is the author of a number of poems.



Announcing The Inaugural of the Stix, Baer & Fuller Silver Jubilee

On Monday, September 10th---Which Will Be a Celebration of the Twenty-five Years of Progress of This Establishment

THE feature of this event will be "value-giving" of an extraordinary nature. Every department has made most extensive preparations, and every value offered will be in keeping with the magnitude of the occasion.

Look for our announcements tomorrow. You will find pages and pages of advertising. Be sure to read the Post-Dispatch, the Globe-Democrat and the Republic. You will find interesting news in all of them.

In keeping with our policy you will find no comparative prices, but you may be assured that every offering is extraordinary and worthy of the event---and this policy of not quoting comparative prices is receiving much favorable comment.

In a recent article by Samuel Hopkins Adams, published in the New York Tribune, he made criticisms of St. Louis advertising, but highly complimented this establishment. He said in part that "Stix, Baer & Fuller keep clear of all value claims, comparative prices and similar makeshifts---the trade insisted that the public was not ready for such a move, but their answer was to announce the new policy and put it into practice over night."

Mr. Adams further stated that "The Stix, Baer & Fuller Company were willing to make the severest test---they had the brains---also they had the goods---and they gave good values, which is another essential requisite. Their advertising manager simply goes to the public, talks about the policy, standards and values of the establishment, and the St. Louis public has come to know that their statements are facts."

This observation by Samuel Hopkins Adams is exceedingly gratifying to us, and having this article before us, we realize the necessity of moderation in advertising claims. However, there can be no moderation in describing the extraordinary bargains that we have assembled for distribution during our Silver Jubilee. It is a fact we desire to emphasize in the strongest possible terms---and we ask you to defer judgment until you see the values.

Stix, Baer & Fuller.

OLD WINE VALUED AT \$40,000 IS DESTROYED

1000 Barrels of Liquor Poured Into Sewer When Georgia Went Dry.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 8.—The famous Hand wine, a thousand barrels of it, some of it so old that the hoops had slipped off the staves and allowed two-thirds of the contents to evaporate, was poured into a sewer at Pelham. Two hundred and fifty barrels were full. The others were from one-third to three-fourths full, but all contained scuppernon wine as carefully made as any ever barreled in Georgia. The value of the wine was estimated at \$40,000.

The wine was poured out by Sheriff C. D. Crow, assisted by Marshal J. M. Smith.

A special pipe line was laid for a distance of a hundred feet from a sanitary line to the basement of a fertilizer plant, in which the wine had long been stored. Negro laborers brought up the casks, which were opened and placed on brackets so that the amber liquid poured into the pipe line. The breeze caught the fragrant bouquet of the well-aged wine and carried it for blocks.

This is the wine from which the late J. L. Hand wanted the University of Georgia to benefit, but no way could be found to make such arrangement, or otherwise utilizing it.

The destruction of the wine, in accordance with the provisions of the State "bone dry" prohibition law, came only after a strenuous fight in the last session of the General Assembly to save the wine and sell it for the benefit of the University of Georgia.

Practically all opposition to the sale of the wine had disappeared in the last days of the session, when a bill was introduced bearing the endorsement of Gov. Dorsey providing for a commission to dispose of it outside the State.

This move was made so late, however, that it encountered the rush and confusion incident to the consideration of the general appropriations bill and the tax act revision bill, and did not come up for final vote.

Navy League Officers Quit.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 8.—Officers, directors and members of the Los Angeles chapter of the Navy League have all resigned from that organization, according to a statement made today by Mrs. George J. Denis, president, because "the president of the Navy League and his assistants have improperly attacked the administration of our country in time of war."

American Union Threatens Suits.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The American Union against militarism has issued a statement announcing its intention of suing for libel "any newspaper or press association which suggests that we are 'German agents' or 'pro-German' or 'supported by German funds' or are guilty of 'sedition' or 'treason,' however those words may be modified."

Assignments of Officers for Eighty-Ninth Division

Gen. Wood Places Men, Including St. Louisans Recently Commissioned, Who Will Command at Camp Funston.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Sept. 8.—

The general order assigning officers tentatively to posts in the Eighty-ninth Division of the national army has been issued by Major-General Leonard Wood. These are the officers who will command the 15,660 Missourians in the national army and include St. Louis men commissioned at the recent training camp at Fort Riley. The list follows:

TO THE 353D INFANTRY (Kansas troops): Captains: G. W. Blackington, W. C. Palmer, B. A. Smead, M. B. Wellington, E. W. Stepp, J. L. Peatross, P. L. Starns, C. J. Massick, F. G. Romley, R. K. Schutt, W. R. Posten, C. K. Crump, W. P. Platt, Inf. O. R. C.; H. B. Battenburg, M. D. Atkins, Inf. N. A.; First Lieutenants: A. C. Garrison, Inf. N. A.; L. M. Rice, Ward Ellis, E. K. Crowley, C. D. Christoph, S. K. Wheeler, Inf. O. R. C.; F. M. Wood, C. N. Mitchell, Inf. N. A.; H. B. Kellogg, T. E. Keim, C. E. Husted, Inf. O. R. C.; Francis Leigh, J. J. Delany, W. H. Dolan, Inf. N. A.; J. L. Crouet, Inf. O. R. C.; J. Gerteisen Jr., Inf. N. A. Second Lieutenants: C. H. E. Dunn, Inf. N. A.; G. K. Shade, W. O. Temple, E. E. Husted, J. H. Wickham, C. H. Biggs, C. C. Jones, E. A. Bond, A. Dahmke, C. H. Farris, D. B. Miller, G. V. Meserole Jr., H. L. Borden, P. A. Preston, E. I. Green, Inf. O. R. C.; C. A. Shaw, Inf. N. A.; J. H. Shuster, W. R. Goebel, E. A. Mitchell, M. J. Howell, T. M. Webster Jr., J. W. Lockwood, H. C. Wray, R. M. Scott Jr., M. E. Prindle, W. A. Gardner, L. O'Kelly, O. C. Norvell, C. L. Moore, M. S. Bailey Jr., Inf. O. R. C. Second Lieutenants (Attached): R. M. H. Black, T. A. Emmel, P. P. Munk, W. P. Pinkerton, P. K. Cubison, M. T. Jones, G. Vigeant, Inf. O. R. C.; Schubert, L. W. Weeks, Inf. N. A.; R. C. Barnett, L. C. Allis, E. L. Ocker, R. M. Priest, Inf. O. R. C.; S. A. Reynolds, Inf. N. A.; D. A. Monahan, P. E. Boyd, V. E. Bates, L. K. Browning, P. W. Merriel, G. E. Rhodes, J. F. Collins, Inf. O. R. C.; A. N. Fahley, P. C. Boyle, Inf. N. A. Second Lieutenants—F. I. Morris, D. W. Davis, E. T. Wheatley, F. H. Woodward, O. B. Brown, K. Johnson, M. P. Wilder, E. Bailey, J. R. Werts, L. Callender, E. C. Peistrup, C. R. Cravens, H. B. Cox, J. Searles, E. H. Schultz, C. C. Fletcher, B. W. Neidorp, W. P. Hay, J. J. Shy, J. K. B. Hockaday, C. E. Black, C. W. Barney, Inf. O. D. C.; R. E.

Clancey, W. G. Johnson, Inf. N. A.; J. F. McGrath, L. W. Lucas, Inf. O. R. C.; G. R. Oatman, Inf. N. A.; A. de Berry, Inf. O. R. C.; J. P. McClellan, Inf. N. A. Second Lieutenants (Attached)—R. M. Sandusky, H. E. Peck, Inf. O. R. C.; F. P. Strickland Jr., Inf. N. A.; E. E. Boyle, Inf. O. R. C.; O. E. Bryan, Inf. N. A.; F. W. Buell, R. E. LaDriere, A. L. Burke, C. C. Merchant, Inf. O. R. C.

TO THE 353TH INFANTRY (Nebraska troops): Captains: R. W. Dorn, Inf. N. A.; J. F. Symes, F. C. Wilkins, N. M. Moore, W. S. Fulkerson, L. N. Scherf, E. Rogers, P. Loughridge, F. J. Savin, Inf. O. R. C.; D. V. L. Larue, N. C. Fisher, J. L. Chamberlain, W. E. Reid, W. H. Wirth, Inf. N. A.; J. F. Kelly, Inf. O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants: J. A. Parsh, J. A. Brown, Inf. N. A.; C. A. White, Inf. O. R. C.; S. Freeberg, F. L. Morrison, Inf. N. A.; A. Midram, Inf. N. A.; R. C. R. C. J. McPhee, Inf. N. A.; K. B. Townsend, T. A. Macleod, M. D. Cutting, C. O. Green, J. A. Grover, Inf. O. R. C.; J. H. Thornburg, S. McBride, Inf. N. A.; D. H. Hughes, S. M. McVey, Inf. O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants: J. E. Brown, D. C. Broomfield, A. E. Johnson, C. M. Herrington, R. B. Hall, G. K. Spier, E. L. Smith, H. T. Schuck, L. Hysong, Inf. O. R. C.; H. Davis, Inf. N. A.; F. L. A. Andrews, C. S. Miliken, W. H. Hackett, G. R. McClellan, H. H. Hopkins, H. M. Webster, M. F. Bowles, L. J. Beavals, O. L. Denis, G. L. McDonough, V. M. Auchard, G. W. Long, C. A. Shadowe, B. Baldwin, M. C. Herrick, L. F. Bartles Jr., P. L. Galord, J. A. McKinstry, B. Griffith, L. A. Cain, Inf. O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants (Attached): J. S. Richards, G. W. Roy, W. J. Steinmetz, F. B. Wilson, W. H. Williams, C. L. Dorris, H. M. Conwell, H. L. Kapka, L. M. Blanchard, T. J. Finger, J. N. Baldwin, L. A. Noble, R. N. Sandhouse, R. L. Rush, W. B. Broyles, Inf. O. R. C.

TO THE 356TH INFANTRY (Western Missouri troops): Captains: W. B. Finney, W. J. Blant, H. W. Hobson, Inf. O. R. C.; F. Smith, Inf. N. A.; I. D. Hook, H. M. Nelson, J. W. Harris, H. Carlson, A. T. Wear, L. P. Fae, L. W. Carson, W. R. Coatsworth, J. J. Sample, C. F. O. R. C.; P. Altman, Inf. N. A.; M. Hanna, Inf. O. R. C. First Lieutenants: J. C. Hansen, Inf. N. A.; F. Wolle, J. H. Dykes, W. C. Weger, Inf. O. R. C.; J. Neff, E. Mabe, Inf. N. A.; F. E. Whitten, G. S. Wallace Jr., N. P. Sill, A. R. Jamison, I. N. Carson, Inf. O. R. C.; J. Wilson Jr., W. D. Walker, Inf. N. A.; E. P. Carson, Inf. O. R. C.; C. H. Ingram, Inf. N. A. Second Lieutenants: E. L. Arnold, Inf. O. R. C.; C. H. Gunn, Inf. N. A.; F. N. Jordan, C. L. Benter, J. E. Moore, J. A. Griffith, E. L. Webb, Inf. O. R. C.; M. Willis, Inf. N. A.; B. G. Alpe, E. G. Siken, K. H. Royer, P. Van Osdol, W. C. Cochran, A. S. Champeny, A. M. Hansen, M. H. Chiles, W. B. Crutcher, I. Trowbridge, H. Nettie, F. E. Strain, B. R. Miller, Inf. O. R. C.; S. P. Sanderson, Inf. N. A.; C. Mauphin, E. R. Myers, Q. Windsor, L. M. Means, E. C. Dudley, Inf. O. R. C.; C. Collette, Inf. N. A.; H. T. Dray, H. H. Bamsman, Inf. O. R. C. Second Lieutenants (Attached): G. S. Croeghe, R. W. McGregor, H. F. Matton, J. E. Lamy, C. E. Stemmina, B. A. Boeh, G. B. Harrell, H. M. Roberts, C. R. Hanger, S. S. Titus, V. B. Walling, R. M. Farber, R. E. Murray, Inf. O. R. C.

TO THE 340TH LIGHT FIELD ARTILLERY (Arizona troops): Captains: A. R. Gardner, O. R. C.; F. E. Curless, J. E. Fairless, N. A.; F. E. Goodwin, C. C. Montgomery, O. R. C.; C. J. Lehnhard, L. A. Wind, M. A. Esmiol, O. R. C.; H. Ehmlinger, N. A.; D. S. Lamm, S. P. Dodge, O. R. C.; First Lieutenants: L. C. Carpenter, W. Pastoris, M. H. Wilson, F. H. Waddell, H. Duncker Jr., G. A. Sturges Jr., O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants: G. C. Padfield, R. H. Downing, G. D. Bartlett, R. W. Maxwell, G. A. Delaney, J. W. Stout, B. C. Garside, E. T. Herring, L. A. Smith, W. R. Clark, H. A. Christmann, F. A. O. R. C.; R. W. Crane, E. A. N. A.; W. J. Irwin, E. A. Hyde, W. R. Renter, D. A. Ward, F. S. Bunger, J. K. Walsh, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants (Attached): M. L. Terry, R. M. Chittenden, J. T. Bishop, J. P. Welles, Jr., J. Smith, A. R. Bradley, H. L. Peters, son, F. E. Evans, O. E. Stoner, H. A. Wilder, H. Scott, F. A. Orc Jr., J. W. Hudson, J. Love, N. A.; H. A. Bryan, T. Deland, F. Bryan, M. R. Stahl, O. R. C.; H. R. Palmer, N. A.; G. W. Dennis, R. Campbell, A. C. Herbert, J. W. Sanborn Jr., C. W. Mays, F. W. Fischer, I. V. Lebow, Leonard, M. L. Olson, W. C. Kaull, C. A. Thummel, G. K. Baum, F. C. Bootom, G. W. Ogilbe, O. R. C.

To the 341st Light Field Artillery (Colorado troops): Captains: H. L. Whiteside, H. R. K. Tompkins, G. Englehard, J. W. Dimond, J. A. Force, H. A. Fancher, N. A.; H. A. Sald, J. P. Swift, J. L. Milburn, H. E. Bandal, E. N. Wentworth, W. E. Prosser, O. R. C.; First Lieutenants: R. W. Grable, F. A. N. A.; F. R. Lannigan, J. W. Pugh, H. A. Helman, R. P. Hogan, R. H. Keith, D. P. Wall, O. R. C.; T. Talbert, E. A. Ellis, N. A. Second Lieutenants: L. M. Jones, L. M. Davis, R. McF. Weaver, D. N. Barruss, C. A. Schweiger, P. C. Kemp, C. E. Brodner, J. W. Rawlings, F. R. Brodie, R. G. Bulkeley, F. H. Kentner, T. G. Lany Jr., H. S. Oakes, R. L. Schultz, O. R. Lane, G. Allen, J. D. Cruise, J. E. Erickson, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants (Attached): B. C. Potts, F. W. Osborne, I. M. Patten, A. C. Berry, R. de Chittenden, R. W. Hemmlich, K. Jensen, H. P. Scott, R. C. Faus, W. A. Fischer, A. R. A. Janscho, L. H. Hughes, G. W. Kessler, G. Wyatt Jr., T. W. Schomburg, O. E. Bennet, S. S. Trilch, W. C.

These Are St. Louis Cases

Mrs. Amelia Heidelberg, 1923 Sullivan Ave., says: "Kidney complaint and backache had bothered me for five or six years. It was not constant but came on by spells. Sometimes I couldn't work, as I suffered so much pain in my back. Doan's Kidney Pills were so highly recommended for such ailments, I made up my mind to try them. They completely cured the backache and corrected all the other kidney trouble."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
60c a Box at All Stores. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N.Y. Mfg. Chemists

Bourke, F. Sargent, N. S. Sprigg, W. S. Rathburn, O. N. Miller, E. Dale, T. W. Leach, L. W. Linville, K. B. Whitford, H. H. Bennett, B. C. Foster, H. W. Hovey, R. J. Allen, L. M. Tidd, H. B. Cox, R. B. Vanzant, E. W. Hardcliffe, R. Jones, C. L. Smith, J. O. Sampson, F. A. D. R. C.

Southern Missouri Troops.
TO THE 342D FIELD ARTILLERY (heavy): Captains: E. R. Handland, A. J. Wattgon, R. I. Gentry, J. M. Cain, B. N. O'Hara, J. F. Fallon, W. J. Byrns, J. S. Leshmann, O. R. C.; E. H. Hahn, P. Muller, N. A. First Lieutenants: J. Watson, J. W. Quirk, N. A.; R. W. Chubb, T. G. Stewart, F. B. Crews Jr., A. M. Levinson, J. C. Rolander, P. R. Grever, K. Kolm, L. L. Watt, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: G. H. Sutton, J. T. Donoghay Jr., M. M. Herres, T. P. Brush, O. W. Brobarger, W. H. Powell Jr., W. C. Schwartz, L. C. Osborn, M. C. Lewis, J. C. Fast, L. W. Hazard, A. M. Lindsay, O. R. C.; R. Hastings, N. A.; C. J. Williams, J. A. Hildebrand, W. D. Dorn, Inf. N. A.; J. F. Symes, F. C. Wilkins, N. M. Moore, W. S. Fulkerson, L. N. Scherf, E. Rogers, P. Loughridge, F. J. Savin, Inf. O. R. C.; D. V. L. Larue, N. C. Fisher, J. L. Chamberlain, W. E. Reid, W. H. Wirth, Inf. N. A.; J. F. Kelly, Inf. O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants: J. A. Parsh, J. A. Brown, Inf. N. A.; C. A. White, Inf. O. R. C.; S. Freeberg, F. L. Morrison, Inf. N. A.; A. Midram, Inf. N. A.; R. C. R. C. J. McPhee, Inf. N. A.; K. B. Townsend, T. A. Macleod, M. D. Cutting, C. O. Green, J. A. Grover, Inf. O. R. C.; J. H. Thornburg, S. McBride, Inf. N. A.; D. H. Hughes, S. M. McVey, Inf. O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants: J. E. Brown, D. C. Broomfield, A. E. Johnson, C. M. Herrington, R. B. Hall, G. K. Spier, E. L. Smith, H. T. Schuck, L. Hysong, Inf. O. R. C.; H. Davis, Inf. N. A.; F. L. A. Andrews, C. S. Miliken, W. H. Hackett, G. R. McClellan, H. H. Hopkins, H. M. Webster, M. F. Bowles, L. J. Beavals, O. L. Denis, G. L. McDonough, V. M. Auchard, G. W. Long, C. A. Shadowe, B. Baldwin, M. C. Herrick, L. F. Bartles Jr., P. L. Galord, J. A. McKinstry, B. Griffith, L. A. Cain, Inf. O. R. C.; Second Lieutenants (Attached): J. S. Richards, G. W. Roy, W. J. Steinmetz, F. B. Wilson, W. H. Williams, C. L. Dorris, H. M. Conwell, H. L. Kapka, L. M. Blanchard, T. J. Finger, J. N. Baldwin, L. A. Noble, R. N. Sandhouse, R. L. Rush, W. B. Broyles, Inf. O. R. C.

TO THE 343TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION (New Mexico): Captains: O. Vanburen, N. A.; J. B. Do- sagan, W. Medley, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: A. L. Ford, N. A.; W. O. Edmonson, L. C. Joliff, E. D. Waldo, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: R. H. Mann, R. F. Riberfay, T. W. Devall, F. E. Long, O. R. C.; D. C. McEuen, B. P. Wyatt, N. A.

TO THE 164TH DEPOT BRIGADE: Captains: J. B. Wood, O. M. Larmon, H. K. Richmond, W. C. Hanley, O. R. C.; G. D. Oberg, N. A.; H. Bind, C. E. Smith, R. W. Israel, J. R. Dewar, P. M. Harris, C. B. Perryman, E. C. Brislin, F. S. Curry, G. W. Schmidt, R. G. McIntosh, R. J. Milne, J. M. Williams, J. S. Dean, C. D. Hunter, H. F. Beaton, H. C. Leedy, F. W. Sanborn, J. C. Hicker- son, W. C. Ham, E. Williams, E. A. Robertson, E. E. Reed, D. B. Cogswell, E. S. Tucker, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants of Infantry: L. Chew, N. A.; J. L. Butler, W. N. Allen, B. H. Baker, K. H. Hodges, G. R. Hawes, W. G. Zinger, S. P. Moyer, A. E. Peacock, M. C. Miller, R. C. Meek, J. W. Allen, O. P. May, W. A. Lam- bert, J. B. Lawrence, O. R. C.; E. K. Brockway, N. A.; J. A. Curry, J. L.

tenants: P. R. Byrum, O. R. C.; H. A. Miller, N. A.; F. E. Potter, D. P. James, H. C. Farrell, O. R. C. Sec- ond Lieutenants: H. E. Hastings, C. L. Rogada, C. M. Keeser, H. A. Gulley, B. B. Watkins, O. R. C.; C. E. Mussomero, N. A.; W. I. Sturman, B. M. Bentley, O. R. C.

TO THE 341ST MACHINE GUN BATTALION: Captains: J. D. Ross, N. A.; C. E. Garrison, M. Meller, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: H. W. Vernon, L. E. Edmonds, R. A. Lu- kins, C. Houston, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: J. V. Kavanaugh, C. H. Vooches, G. M. Jackson, P. D. Wil- lama, O. R. C.; R. F. Davis, M. B. Retholse, N. A.

TO THE 342D MACHINE GUN BATTALION (New Mexico): Cap- tains: O. Vanburen, N. A.; J. B. Do- sagan, W. Medley, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: A. L. Ford, N. A.; W. O. Edmonson, L. C. Joliff, E. D. Waldo, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: R. H. Mann, R. F. Riberfay, T. W. Devall, F. E. Long, O. R. C.; D. C. McEuen, B. P. Wyatt, N. A.

TO THE 164TH DEPOT BRIG- ADE: Captains: J. B. Wood, O. M. Larmon, H. K. Richmond, W. C. Hanley, O. R. C.; G. D. Oberg, N. A.; H. Bind, C. E. Smith, R. W. Israel, J. R. Dewar, P. M. Harris, C. B. Perryman, E. C. Brislin, F. S. Curry, G. W. Schmidt, R. G. McIntosh, R. J. Milne, J. M. Williams, J. S. Dean, C. D. Hunter, H. F. Beaton, H. C. Leedy, F. W. Sanborn, J. C. Hicker- son, W. C. Ham, E. Williams, E. A. Robertson, E. E. Reed, D. B. Cogswell, E. S. Tucker, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants of Infantry: L. Chew, N. A.; J. L. Butler, W. N. Allen, B. H. Baker, K. H. Hodges, G. R. Hawes, W. G. Zinger, S. P. Moyer, A. E. Peacock, M. C. Miller, R. C. Meek, J. W. Allen, O. P. May, W. A. Lam- bert, J. B. Lawrence, O. R. C.; E. K. Brockway, N. A.; J. A. Curry, J. L.

tenants: P. R. Byrum, O. R. C.; H. A. Miller, N. A.; F. E. Potter, D. P. James, H. C. Farrell, O. R. C. Sec- ond Lieutenants: H. E. Hastings, C. L. Rogada, C. M. Keeser, H. A. Gulley, B. B. Watkins, O. R. C.; C. E. Mussomero, N. A.; W. I. Sturman, B. M. Bentley, O. R. C.

TO THE 341ST MACHINE GUN BATTALION: Captains: J. D. Ross, N. A.; C. E. Garrison, M. Meller, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: H. W. Vernon, L. E. Edmonds, R. A. Lu- kins, C. Houston, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: J. V. Kavanaugh, C. H. Vooches, G. M. Jackson, P. D. Wil- lama, O. R. C.; R. F. Davis, M. B. Retholse, N. A.

TO THE 342D MACHINE GUN BATTALION (New Mexico): Cap- tains: O. Vanburen, N. A.; J. B. Do- sagan, W. Medley, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: A. L. Ford, N. A.; W. O. Edmonson, L. C. Joliff, E. D. Waldo, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: R. H. Mann, R. F. Riberfay, T. W. Devall, F. E. Long, O. R. C.; D. C. McEuen, B. P. Wyatt, N. A.

TO THE 164TH DEPOT BRIG- ADE: Captains: J. B. Wood, O. M. Larmon, H. K. Richmond, W. C. Hanley, O. R. C.; G. D. Oberg, N. A.; H. Bind, C. E. Smith, R. W. Israel, J. R. Dewar, P. M. Harris, C. B. Perryman, E. C. Brislin, F. S. Curry, G. W. Schmidt, R. G. McIntosh, R. J. Milne, J. M. Williams, J. S. Dean, C. D. Hunter, H. F. Beaton, H. C. Leedy, F. W. Sanborn, J. C. Hicker- son, W. C. Ham, E. Williams, E. A. Robertson, E. E. Reed, D. B. Cogswell, E. S. Tucker, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants of Infantry: L. Chew, N. A.; J. L. Butler, W. N. Allen, B. H. Baker, K. H. Hodges, G. R. Hawes, W. G. Zinger, S. P. Moyer, A. E. Peacock, M. C. Miller, R. C. Meek, J. W. Allen, O. P. May, W. A. Lam- bert, J. B. Lawrence, O. R. C.; E. K. Brockway, N. A.; J. A. Curry, J. L.

tenants: P. R. Byrum, O. R. C.; H. A. Miller, N. A.; F. E. Potter, D. P. James, H. C. Farrell, O. R. C. Sec- ond Lieutenants: H. E. Hastings, C. L. Rogada, C. M. Keeser, H. A. Gulley, B. B. Watkins, O. R. C.; C. E. Mussomero, N. A.; W. I. Sturman, B. M. Bentley, O. R. C.

TO THE 341ST MACHINE GUN BATTALION: Captains: J. D. Ross, N. A.; C. E. Garrison, M. Meller, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: H. W. Vernon, L. E. Edmonds, R. A. Lu- kins, C. Houston, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: J. V. Kavanaugh, C. H. Vooches, G. M. Jackson, P. D. Wil- lama, O. R. C.; R. F. Davis, M. B. Retholse, N. A.

TO THE 342D MACHINE GUN BATTALION (New Mexico): Cap- tains: O. Vanburen, N. A.; J. B. Do- sagan, W. Medley, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: A. L. Ford, N. A.; W. O. Edmonson, L. C. Joliff, E. D. Waldo, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: R. H. Mann, R. F. Riberfay, T. W. Devall, F. E. Long, O. R. C.; D. C. McEuen, B. P. Wyatt, N. A.

TO THE 164TH DEPOT BRIG- ADE: Captains: J. B. Wood, O. M. Larmon, H. K. Richmond, W. C. Hanley, O. R. C.; G. D. Oberg, N. A.; H. Bind, C. E. Smith, R. W. Israel, J. R. Dewar, P. M. Harris, C. B. Perryman, E. C. Brislin, F. S. Curry, G. W. Schmidt, R. G. McIntosh, R. J. Milne, J. M. Williams, J. S. Dean, C. D. Hunter, H. F. Beaton, H. C. Leedy, F. W. Sanborn, J. C. Hicker- son, W. C. Ham, E. Williams, E. A. Robertson, E. E. Reed, D. B. Cogswell, E. S. Tucker, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants of Infantry: L. Chew, N. A.; J. L. Butler, W. N. Allen, B. H. Baker, K. H. Hodges, G. R. Hawes, W. G. Zinger, S. P. Moyer, A. E. Peacock, M. C. Miller, R. C. Meek, J. W. Allen, O. P. May, W. A. Lam- bert, J. B. Lawrence, O. R. C.; E. K. Brockway, N. A.; J. A. Curry, J. L.

tenants: P. R. Byrum, O. R. C.; H. A. Miller, N. A.; F. E. Potter, D. P. James, H. C. Farrell, O. R. C. Sec- ond Lieutenants: H. E. Hastings, C. L. Rogada, C. M. Keeser, H. A. Gulley, B. B. Watkins, O. R. C.; C. E. Mussomero, N. A.; W. I. Sturman, B. M. Bentley, O. R. C.

TO THE 341ST MACHINE GUN BATTALION: Captains: J. D. Ross, N. A.; C. E. Garrison, M. Meller, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: H. W. Vernon, L. E. Edmonds, R. A. Lu- kins, C. Houston, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: J. V. Kavanaugh, C. H. Vooches, G. M. Jackson, P. D. Wil- lama, O. R. C.; R. F. Davis, M. B. Retholse, N. A.

TO THE 342D MACHINE GUN BATTALION (New Mexico): Cap- tains: O. Vanburen, N. A.; J. B. Do- sagan, W. Medley, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: A. L. Ford, N. A.; W. O. Edmonson, L. C. Joliff, E. D. Waldo, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: R. H. Mann, R. F. Riberfay, T. W. Devall, F. E. Long, O. R. C.; D. C. McEuen, B. P. Wyatt, N. A.

TO THE 164TH DEPOT BRIG- ADE: Captains: J. B. Wood, O. M. Larmon, H. K. Richmond, W. C. Hanley, O. R. C.; G. D. Oberg, N. A.; H. Bind, C. E. Smith, R. W. Israel, J. R. Dewar, P. M. Harris, C. B. Perryman, E. C. Brislin, F. S. Curry, G. W. Schmidt, R. G. McIntosh, R. J. Milne, J. M. Williams, J. S. Dean, C. D. Hunter, H. F. Beaton, H. C. Leedy, F. W. Sanborn, J. C. Hicker- son, W. C. Ham, E. Williams, E. A. Robertson, E. E. Reed, D. B. Cogswell, E. S. Tucker, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants of Infantry: L. Chew, N. A.; J. L. Butler, W. N. Allen, B. H. Baker, K. H. Hodges, G. R. Hawes, W. G. Zinger, S. P. Moyer, A. E. Peacock, M. C. Miller, R. C. Meek, J. W. Allen, O. P. May, W. A. Lam- bert, J. B. Lawrence, O. R. C.; E. K. Brockway, N. A.; J. A. Curry, J. L.

tenants: P. R. Byrum, O. R. C.; H. A. Miller, N. A.; F. E. Potter, D. P. James, H. C. Farrell, O. R. C. Sec- ond Lieutenants: H. E. Hastings, C. L. Rogada, C. M. Keeser, H. A. Gulley, B. B. Watkins, O. R. C.; C. E. Mussomero, N. A.; W. I. Sturman, B. M. Bentley, O. R. C.

TO THE 341ST MACHINE GUN BATTALION: Captains: J. D. Ross, N. A.; C. E. Garrison, M. Meller, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: H. W. Vernon, L. E. Edmonds, R. A. Lu- kins, C. Houston, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: J. V. Kavanaugh, C. H. Vooches, G. M. Jackson, P. D. Wil- lama, O. R. C.; R. F. Davis, M. B. Retholse, N. A.

TO THE 342D MACHINE GUN BATTALION (New Mexico): Cap- tains: O. Vanburen, N. A.; J. B. Do- sagan, W. Medley, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: A. L. Ford, N. A.; W. O. Edmonson, L. C. Joliff, E. D. Waldo, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: R. H. Mann, R. F. Riberfay, T. W. Devall, F. E. Long, O. R. C.; D. C. McEuen, B. P. Wyatt, N. A.

TO THE 164TH DEPOT BRIG- ADE: Captains: J. B. Wood, O. M. Larmon, H. K. Richmond, W. C. Hanley, O. R. C.; G. D. Oberg, N. A.; H. Bind, C. E. Smith, R. W. Israel, J. R. Dewar, P. M. Harris, C. B. Perryman, E. C. Brislin, F. S. Curry, G. W. Schmidt, R. G. McIntosh, R. J. Milne, J. M. Williams, J. S. Dean, C. D. Hunter, H. F. Beaton, H. C. Leedy, F. W. Sanborn, J. C. Hicker- son, W. C. Ham, E. Williams, E. A. Robertson, E. E. Reed, D. B. Cogswell, E. S. Tucker, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants of Infantry: L. Chew, N. A.; J. L. Butler, W. N. Allen, B. H. Baker, K. H. Hodges, G. R. Hawes, W. G. Zinger, S. P. Moyer, A. E. Peacock, M. C. Miller, R. C. Meek, J. W. Allen, O. P. May, W. A. Lam- bert, J. B. Lawrence, O. R. C.; E. K. Brockway, N. A.; J. A. Curry, J. L.

tenants: P. R. Byrum, O. R. C.; H. A. Miller, N. A.; F. E. Potter, D. P. James, H. C. Farrell, O. R. C. Sec- ond Lieutenants: H. E. Hastings, C. L. Rogada, C. M. Keeser, H. A. Gulley, B. B. Watkins, O. R. C.; C. E. Mussomero, N. A.; W. I. Sturman, B. M. Bentley, O. R. C.

TO THE 341ST MACHINE GUN BATTALION: Captains: J. D. Ross, N. A.; C. E. Garrison, M. Meller, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: H. W. Vernon, L. E. Edmonds, R. A. Lu- kins, C. Houston, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: J. V. Kavanaugh, C. H. Vooches, G. M. Jackson, P. D. Wil- lama, O. R. C.; R. F. Davis, M. B. Retholse, N. A.

TO THE 342D MACHINE GUN BATTALION (New Mexico): Cap- tains: O. Vanburen, N. A.; J. B. Do- sagan, W. Medley, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: A. L. Ford, N. A.; W. O. Edmonson, L. C. Joliff, E. D. Waldo, O. R. C. Second Lieutenants: R. H. Mann, R. F. Riberfay, T. W. Devall, F. E. Long, O. R. C.; D. C. McEuen, B. P. Wyatt, N. A.

tenants: P. R. Byrum, O. R. C.; H. A. Miller, N. A.; F. E. Potter, D. P. James, H. C. Farrell, O. R. C. Sec- ond Lieutenants: H. E. Hastings, C. L. Rogada, C. M. Keeser, H. A. Gulley, B. B. Watkins, O. R. C.; C. E. Mussomero, N. A.; W. I. Sturman, B. M. Bentley, O. R. C.

TO THE 341ST MACHINE GUN BATTALION: Captains: J. D. Ross, N. A.; C. E. Garrison, M. Meller, O. R. C. First Lieutenants: H. W. Vernon, L. E. Edmonds, R. A. Lu- kins, C.

4

GRAIN MARKETS

	Openin.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close Friday.	Close Last Year.
DECEMBER CORN.						
St. Louis	113 1/2 @ 1/2	115 1/2 @ 1/2	113 1/2 @ 1/2	114 1/2 a	113 1/2 b	75 1/2 b
Chicago	113 1/2 @ 1/4	116 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/2 @ 1/2	114 1/2 b	75 1/2 b
Kansas City	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/2 a	113 1/2	75 1/2
MAY CORN.						

DECEMBER OATS					
St. Louis	57 1/4 b	57 b	58 1/4 b	58 1/4 b	58 1/4 b
Chicago.....	57 1/4 @ 56 1/4	57 %	56 %	57 1/4 @ 56 %	56 % @ 56 %
MAY OATS					
St. Louis	60 1/4 b	60 1/4 b	60 1/4 b	60 1/4 b	60 1/4 b
Chicago.....	59 1/4 @ 58 1/4	60 1/4	59 1/4	60 1/4 @ 59 1/4	59 1/4 @ 59 1/4

CORN HIGHER IN THE TRADING IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Strength developed in corn prices today, owing to a report which the trade regarded as too low for seasonable, but the market was not so much as the largest of the crop. The Government estimate that the crop will be 1.5 billion bushels, but the crop is still in the hands of the Government. A similar position seemed to be taken as to the shortage of the supply of the crop. The crop is still in the hands of the Government. The crop is still in the hands of the Government.

POTATO MARKET REMAINS DULL AND WEAK; OFFERINGS HEAVY

Sweet Potatoes in Liberal Supply and Values Weakening—Pottery Market Firm

The potato market continued dull and weak here today under liberal offerings of both home-grown and shipped stocks. The demand was light and the market was not so much as the largest of the crop. The Government estimate that the crop will be 1.5 billion bushels, but the crop is still in the hands of the Government. A similar position seemed to be taken as to the shortage of the supply of the crop. The crop is still in the hands of the Government.

[illegible]

Marmeret, Ky.	2.40	2.05	80	1.25	ARTICHOKES—California drums	35 to
Wagner, Ky.	1.10	1.05	69	1.70		\$5.50
..... Indiana	1.10	1.05	73	1.70	WHITE PICKLING ONIONS—Chicago	
Princeton, Ind.	2.12	1.82	84	1.48	20-pound boxes, \$1.15 to \$1.20 for small sized,	
..... Illinois	2.12	1.82	84	1.48	large size	
..... Kansas	2.00	1.75	80	1.05	BUTTER—Home-grown, 15c to 20 per	
..... Healdton, Ok.	1.20	80	90	1.05	dozen tubs—600-lb. box.	
..... Laddo, La., heavy	1.00	80	35	1.75	BEEF BRANS—Home-grown, 13-	
..... Laddo, La., light	2.00	1.55	60	1.05	quart trays, \$1.75; full pack baskets, \$1.20 per	
..... Louisiana	2.00	1.55	60	1.05	dozen 10-lb. tubs, 5c.	
..... Corsicana, Tex.	2.00	1.55	45	1.05	CABBAGE—Home-grown from wagon	

[illegible][illegible]

There has been a good demand from the horse buyers for the horse mares held up strong. Medium and common Southern horses were lower on the initial sale. The buyers are developing a demand for horses, work horses and in-between horses of all kinds were dull.

HA. \$1000.00; Eastern Horses, \$1125.00; Southern horses choice, \$1400.00; Southern horses, good, \$1000.00; Southern horses, common, \$500.00; plus commission.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Upper Alton from a tumor on the brain. Crawford had been troubled for some time with several attacks of vertigo, and it was feared that it might become much worse and at a consultation the nature of his ailment was disclosed.

Interurban Auto Robbed.
For the third time within two years the office of the Alton, Granite City and Union Electric Company has been robbed. The last time was in 1924 when \$10,000 was taken from the vault.

Engine Killed Under a Car.
Carl T. Elliott, a Terminal engineer in charge of 23rd and Park avenues, was killed by a freight train at the foot of Washington avenue yesterday afternoon. He slipped and

The Post-Democrat is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

STATE FOR EXCHANGE

To exchange cement and
\$800; want variant or farm
Dobbs, N.Y., Clay av. 79-
1960 acre Jackson County,
price \$16,000 will trade for
any amount of land. Box
1474, El Paso, Texas.

FARMS FOR SALE

land, cheap. 23 acres, good road
railroad; 100 acres in culture
want a bargain. Write Wm.
Hunt, Ariz.

to invest: plan price \$10
only; no interest or taxes. Cal-
ifornia, 1908. Central Boxes, W.
Box 100, Santa Maria, Calif.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Town-Owner
Sell Following
Properties Below Value:

N. MAIN ST. CORNER,
Main St. and Private Switch.
MAIN ST. LOT 32½;
COMMERCIAL ALLEY;
and basement brick ware-
house—BROADWAY, COR-
ner 127-154 1/2 Spruce st.
MORGAN ST. close in,
cheap. Cheapest place in
N. Y. 147th, 63x100—Im-
proved with 2-story house,
garage and six Cor High-
land Lucas av.

N. JEFFERSON AV. 13x
Improved with 2-story build-
ing and 2-story house,
garage and six Cor High-
land Morgan.

WATERMAN AV. 140x
improved apartment, sun
porches etc. Actual
cost \$60,000. Built for invest-

Invest These Bargains

Dominicate Box M-14 Four
Rooms (cf)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

MISCELLANEOUS

For sale, 4-room, 1918-19 all
chicken house on car line; 10
city lots, gas water, sewer,
\$30,000; small cash payment 10%
all interest and principal paid.
(cf)

KIRKWOOD

near car line; best bargain-
able subdivision; street main-
tenance. ALBERT DOHR, owner.
21 Kirkwood. Tel.
WEBSTER
largest lot of suburban prop-
erty in city; 17 houses rang-
ing to \$100 per month in
rent. In the West Nevada
-Wilson Real Estate
REAR HOME, \$3200
reception hall and bath; in-
terior enamel; lot 50x130;
149. JUSTIN E. JOY (4)
REAR HOME, \$2500
reception hall and bath; in-
terior enamel; lot 50x130;
149. JUSTIN E. JOY (4)
REAR HOME, \$6000
large lot, shrubs, hedge, gar-
age; north center hall; large
east street in Webster.
149. JUSTIN E. JOY (4)
MUST SELL
sacrifice for quick sale. See
ad. Webster. 8 rooms, bath,
shower, large lot. Acceptable
distance of trains. Both
owners' business center. Price
\$6000. MAKE UP AN OFFER;
any amount. Call for details.
Quick. TREMBLEY-WILSON
Real Estate Co., Tremblay-
Wilson, 1001 Groves. Tel.
ROADS AND COTTAGES
SCHELLANCOUS
For sale, 4-room, 50x130 lot
chicken house, car on block
city limits; gas, water, elec-
tricity, north center hall; large
east street interest and principal
149. JUSTIN E. JOY (4)
SOUTH
date bungalows. Just com-
pleted. 1000 sq. ft. 4-room
modern and coming neighbor-
hoods are increasing; 5 rooms
and bath each room; bright
area, Colonial beamed ceiling
and floor, large lot, 100x130;
149. JUSTIN E. JOY (4)

[illegible]

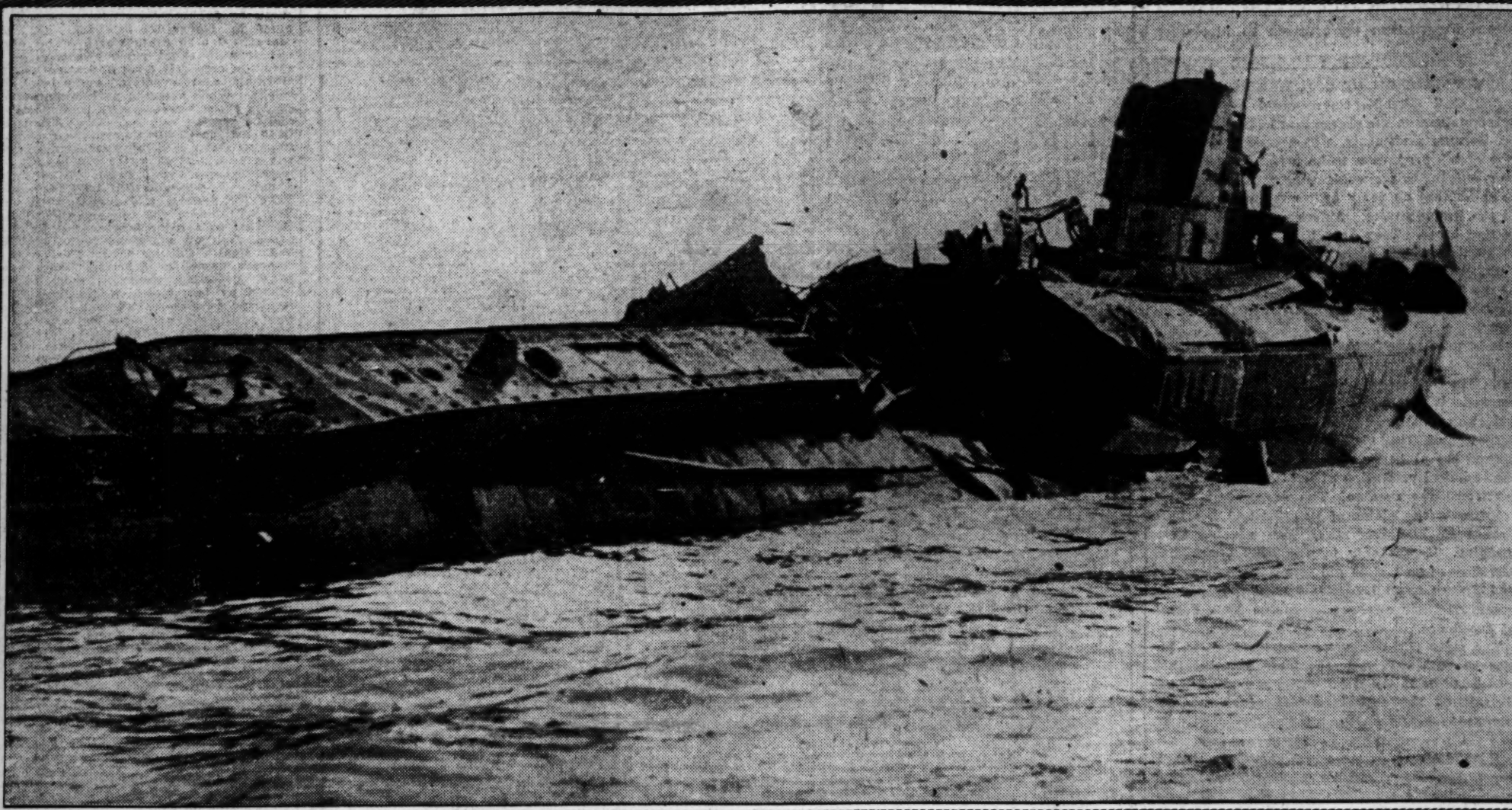
Editorial Page
News Photographs

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
Women's Features

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917.



The wreck of a German submarine on the French coast. It was captured by the French and the crew taken prisoners by Belgian cavalry.



Miss Emily Beatty, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, who is to marry Capt. Charles N. Drayton, U.S.N.



Italians high in the Alps celebrating mass at an altar built of snow.



Something new for movie fans. An entire company of Russian artists is coming to this country to pose for the screen. This is Vera Colodna, the beauty of the organization.



The "Georges" of England, King George and Premier Lloyd George, chatting with the "commander of an American Army contingent which was reviewed in London.



Little Bo-Peeps who led a parade of sheep through the streets of Chicago with banners to impress upon people the necessity of "more sheep, more wool."



Letting the "kiddies" have a peep into the interior of a British tank, which is undergoing repairs in a French village.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER

Dec. 12, 1878.

Published by the Pultzer Publishing Co.
Twelfth and Olive Streets.

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION

Average for first six months, 1917:

Sunday, 362,858

Daily and Sunday, 195,985

The POST-DISPATCH sells more papers

in St. Louis and suburbs every day in the

year than there are homes in the city. 783

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press is entitled to

the use for republication of all news credited to

it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and

also the local news published herein. All rights

of republication of special dispatches herein are

also reserved.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE

Daily and Sunday, one year, \$12.00

Daily without Sunday, one year, \$10.00

Sunday only, one year, \$6.00

Remit either by postal order, express money

order or St. Louis exchange.

By 4 In St. Louis and suburbs, per month, 50c

Carrier, 1 out of St. Louis, per month, 40c

Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-

class matter.

Bell, Olive 6800 Kinloch, Central 6000

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will

make no difference in its cardinal

principles, that it will always fight

for progress and reform, never tol-

erate injustice or corruption, al-

ways fight demagogues of all par-

ties, never belong to any party,

always oppose privileged classes

and public plunderers, never lack

sympathy with the poor, always

remain devoted to the public wel-

fare, never be satisfied with merely

printing news, always be drasti-

cally independent, never be afraid

to attack wrong, whether by pre-

datory plutocracy or predatory po-

verty.

JOSEPH PULTZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Truth About the "Old Country."

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

There is much said, from time to time,

about the service to be expected from

the citizens of foreign birth who are strictly

loyal to their adopted country. It seems

to me that there is one way in which they

could do a great deal of good. It is pro-

verbial that far-off hills are green, and

possibly the children of immigrants are

apt to idealize the old country, forgetting

that their parents so ardently desired to

get away from it. Why should not those

who really know the conditions existing

there tell us what they know, what they

wanted to get away from? Of course, their

recitals would be very different from the

stories told by tourists, who have lived in

those countries, Americans having money to

spend; the kind of statements that I have

in mind would show us Europe from the

standpoint of a wage-earner.

Let me give you an example of what I

mean. Talking the other day to a native

of Holland, resident in this country for

some half dozen years, I found that she

had no wish to return. Asking her why

she preferred this country, she gave three

reasons: the food over there is very plain

and scanty—sugar was 25 cents a pound

before the war—the class distinctions are

irksome, and the people narrow and un-

progressive. I mentioned her criticisms

of her native land to a gentleman who had

frequently been there, and he indignantly

disputed them, saying that he had found

the food as varied and abundant as here,

the people educated and charming, etc. I

reminded him, however, that he had gone

to the best hotels, and that those with

whom he was thrown in contact were not

the associates of the average clerk or book-

keeper.

AN AMERICAN FROM "WAYBACK"

Tennis in Reservoir Park.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The playing of tennis courts in Reservoir

Park detracts from the beauty and utility

of it. The grass, trees and shade have

been sacrificed for a few who will use the

courts, in a game not democratic. There

is an air of uprightness in dress and man-

ner about the game. A little park should

not be despoiled for playgrounds. Equal

rights to all, special privileges to none,

should be the motto of the Park Commis-

sioner. I do not object to public play-

grounds of all kinds, but they should be

placed by themselves, not in parks. The

people who frequent and love the natural

beauty of the parks do not care for the

playgrounds, and the people who play do

not care for the park in its natural state.

OBJECTOR.

Spanish in the Schools.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

The movement for the elimination of

German from the list of studies in our

schools and colleges seems to be making

considerable headway. Why not substitute

Spanish?

With the people to the south of us, from

the Rio Grande to the Horn, use of the

Spanish language or one closely allied to it

—Portuguese—our failure, to include Span-

ish in the curriculum of our higher schools

seems little short of folly. Spanish-Amer-

ica will offer greater opportunities to our

boys in the near future than any other

country will afford, outside of their own.

D. B. GRANDY.

How Western!

From the Austin Statesman.

If there should be a fight on the floor

of the House during the Ferguson investi-

gation, our fellow Americans of the North

and East would be highly aroused and such

would be said of the "Wild West" and its

wild ways.

But what think our Eastern brethren of

a fight in the British Parliament, a fight

in which two distinguished gentle-

men pummel each other as heartily as school-

boys, and which is ended by the inter-

ference of the police? This thing actually hap-

pened the other day. The participants were

Mr. Pemberton-Billing and Major Archer-

Shee, both, as is apparent from their highly

respectable hyphenated surnames, gentle-

men of the highest standing and both, in

the language of the ringside, "members of

this club"—that is to say, of the House of

Commons.

The London paper which is the source of

our information merely describes the affair

between Mr. Pemberton-Billing, M. P., and

Major Archer-Shee, M. P., as a "stand-up

and lie-down, fist-and-foot encounter," and

STATE'S COAL YARD TRADE.

The get-all-you-can principle in price fixing, to

which that Belleville coal magnate confessed, is

not followed by the State of Missouri in its in-

teresting operations as a retail coal dealer at Jef-

ferson City.

To favored householders at the capital it dis-

poses of hundreds of tons of coal at its own ad-

vantageous price of \$2.90 on contract. Then if

any deficiency is found in the supply for heating

public offices, it buys a less desirable grade of

coal from a local dealer at \$5 a ton.

Stodious inquiry by the Post-Dispatch into

these dealings have so far made known the fol-

lowing facts worthy of the attention of the Mis-

souri public:

That the State on Oct. 1 last entered into

a contract with the West Virginia Coal Co.

to supply it with coal at \$2.90 a ton and that

the contract was protected by a \$5000 bond.

That between Oct. 1 and July 1 coal was

supplied on this contract to an amount for

which the State paid \$7252.87.

That only about half of this coal seems to

have been used by the State.

That the other half was supplied to present

and former State officers, who were given the

benefit of the low rate made to the State.

That during this time an amount of coal

almost equalling half that supplied on con-

tract, or more than \$3000 worth, was bought

without bids or other competition from John

W. Riner, a local coal dealer, at \$5 a ton,

much of it an inferior grade of coal.

How generous the State is to its "trade" may

be judged from the fact that the long term credit

it grants to its customers is almost unprecedented

in the coal line. Pay for the coal it delivered

months ago to householders has not yet found

its way into the treasury. Would some of it

ever find its way to the treasury if the facts had

not become known?

When they cleaned out a former administration

root and branch the people fancied that they had

extirpated its peculiar notions and practices in

the matter of public duty. They were in error.

Some of those notions and practices seem still to

prevail, with something added in the way of

brazenness and impudence.

They read with impatience of the disappearance

of varied forms of valuable property when the

prison changed hands and of the auto tag con-

tract, but they will read with disgust of these coal

irregularities.

The new administration moves slowly in apply-

ing correctives to abuses it is pledged to correct.

What is Gov. Gardner going to do about it?

THE "REFORMED" MR. FLANNIGAN.

Young Mr. Flannigan, the convicted forger at

the Missouri penitentiary, who forged letters sup-

porting his request for a parole, was unfortunate

in his choice of a field of operations. The ruse

would have worked brilliantly in a Raffes or an

Aracene Lupin novel. In a material, stone-walls-and

iron-bars prison, however, it failed miserably.

An hour's investigation and a telegraph blank

were all that was needed to spoil the plan, so his

hopes for an early freedom are irretrievably

shattered.

Mr. Flannigan ought to get himself copy-

righted and sent to a publisher.

WHERE DOES THE ALLIANCE STAND?

Plans of the German-American Alliance of

Missouri to meet at Washington, Mo., Sunday

will not be changed, it is said, notwithstanding

the doubts of some members as to the wisdom of

holding a meeting at this time.

It was not considered any reflection on the

American Bar Association, meeting at Saratoga,

when a member moved the adoption of resolutions

expressing the loyalty of the organization, urging

a vigorous prosecution of the war and demanding

the defeat of Germany. The resolutions were

unanimously adopted and will be gratefully re-

membered as one of the significant evidences of

national unity in upholding the country in a time

of trial.

No doubt as to where the representatives of

labor, meeting at Minneapolis, stand can be en-

tertained by those who read the reports of their pro-

ceedings. Why should it be deemed a reflection

on the Alliance to suggest an official expression

showing also where its members stand?

For their own sake, the Alliance should make

it plain that the country and people with which

they are identified have their sympathies and not

the country from which they voluntarily sepa-

rated themselves.

WHEN CONSTANTINOPOLE TOTTERED.

New and important details in the record of

service rendered to Prussianism by ex-King Con-

stantine were added by Premier Venizelos in a

recent speech.

It has all along been believed that Constanti-

nople would have been easily captured with Gre-

cian help and that what appeared to be a series

of inexhaustible blunders by the allies on Galli-

poli would appear to be movements planned with

excellent judgment, were the full facts known.

Venizelos now shows that in February, 1915, Gal-

VINDICATION OF COL. REICHMANN.

Col. Carl Reichmann's acquittal by a Senate

subcommittee on the charge that he had expressed

pro-German sentiments, which caused confirma-

tion of his promotion to be held up, cannot but

be gratifying to the whole country. Nobody likes

to think that an army officer would be disloyal

to the United States. American officers are not

of that breed. They have been known to resign

in great numbers when they were out of sym-

pathy with the Government, as in the early days

of the Civil War, but when they remain in ser-

vice they are usually whole-hearted in their alle-

giance.

It is quite possible that Col. Reichmann openly

expressed admiration for German military

skill. In that he was not alone among his col-

leagues. When the war started, three years ago,

American officers were almost unanimously

agreed that the Germans immeasurably out-

classed the allies in everything which goes into

the technical profession of fighting. Events have

confirmed the opinion. The Juggernaut which

rolled over the plains of Belgium and Northern

France in 1914 has never been equaled as a

machine. It was only by the most stupendous

sacrifices of men, time and material that England

and France could hold it off until they had re-

organized their own armies to the same degree

of excellence.

The more our military professionals were im-

pressed with that fact, the more valuable they

will be to us in the war. They, at least, are not

committing the capital mistake of underrating

the prowess and ability of the adversary.

Raoul Lufbery, an American aviator, in France,

has brought down a dozen German planes. Over

near Belleville in a few days they will begin

turning out 300 Lufberys, and that is only one

of six similar claims in the United States.

TENNIS PLAYING AND DEMOCRACY.

In another column appears an anonymous letter

protesting against the action of the Park De-

partment in making tennis courts in Reservoir

Park. The Post-Dispatch cheerfully reserves its

rule against printing unsigned communications in

this instance to give readers the benefit of the

writer's Solomonian reasoning.

Inasmuch as around 20,000 free tennis permits

have been issued by the department this season

and there are not yet enough courts to accommo-

date all who wish to play, it is not easy to fol-

The Post-Dispatch Daily Short Story

In the Fire Smoke

By Charles A. Goddard.
Written for the Post-Dispatch.

A SMOKE-BLACKENED figure in shirt sleeves staggered toward her and dropped upon the wall. But such figures had grown common, and she did not shrink away. Indeed, she did not notice him except that he was there. She was watching the fire.

Then, in affected surprise: "Laura—Miss Kenward. Can it be you?"

"In fire-blackened gown and hands and face—yes, I suppose so. But surely I can't be such an utterly impossible and disreputable person as you. Where have you been?"

"Where I should be, fighting the fire. And you—oh, burned out, too. I suppose. Your hotel was in the fire area?"

"Yes, went down an hour ago." "Why didn't your father take you to a hotel at the other end of the city? This is no place for a woman. Still, I suppose he did, and you came back. It would be like you."

The girl had turned from the fire and was regarding him thoughtfully, with something like a smile in her eyes. It was Lanny Blake, all right, thanks to the voice. But one who had not known him very well could hardly have guessed. There was a blister on his nose, showing even through the general smudge, and livid marks disfigured his face. One of his eyes was half closed, giving a diabolical expression to the general blackness. The smile in the girl's eyes grew misty.

"Father left two days ago," she said. "He is somewhere in France now, with his company. I do not know his address, and a letter might not reach him in months."

"Then you'll be starting North soon, I suppose?"

"Tomorrow, I had planned. Father left me a generous letter of credit to carry me over any possible absence, and I was to go to one of the hotels that he and I frequented. I might meet some acquaintances there, he thought."

"He had made a million toward her, but at the words 'letter-of-credit' he became rigid."

"Of course," he agreed. "You'll have a good time at the big hotels up there. And your father's ultimatum will hold just as good in his absence."

"Father was—er, a little severe?"

"Naturally. That's why I didn't come back to you. I hadn't looked at it in quite that way before, the way you've been brought up, and all. I'm just a poor devil of an artist and my selling that picture for \$500 sort of set me up and made me see crooked—till your father's brusque words put me straight. Good-by."

He held out his hand, which she did not notice.

"I had to leave my hotel in a great hurry," she said irrelevantly. "But not so quick as to lose any of your jewels, I hope," she smiled. "You have so many, and such fine ones."

She nodded and raised a hand to brush a mosquito from her cheek. In doing so she added another smudge to the streaks already there. "I saved some things," she answered. "A bunch of faded flowers and a pin cushion that I didn't care for. I reached the street."

He looked puzzled.

"It was a little confused," she explained, "and the thick smoke blinded me. My jewel box was on the floor, table, close beside the flowers, and my purse with the letter of credit but a few inches away. But the fire seemed nearer and the smoke was dense."

"And you lost—all?"

"Yes, except the flowers and the pin cushion. I didn't even lose my shoes until nearly a half hour later, between looking after an old woman and binding up a dog's burned foot. But about my father," adding another smudge to her face. "Just what was his ultimatum?"

"That I should wait until I had as much money as you—which was a flat refusal."

"You have \$500," she considered, and a good many pictures you may be able to sell, and talent, and—"

"Laura?"

"And I have nothing. I cannot get word to my father in months, probably. I have no money—not enough to buy a meal—and no place to go to. And, looking down at herself critically, "I am disreputable."

"I—don't quite understand. Do you mean—"

"My father's ultimatum," solemnly.

He looked into her eyes, or tried to, for his own were so full of cinders that he blinked. But suddenly he caught her in his arms and kissed her, removing a circular spot of black, which remained on his lips. And Laura, as though to remove all possible doubt, raised her face sweetly and kissed him on his blistered nose.

Overworked.

A N old guide at Yellowstone Park was minus the first finger of his right hand. An inquisitive tourist noticed this and became curious. "How did you lose your finger, my good man?" he asked.

"Well," he replied slowly, "I've been a guide in this park for 25 years and I just naturally wore that finger off pointing out places of interest to the tourists."—The Lamb.

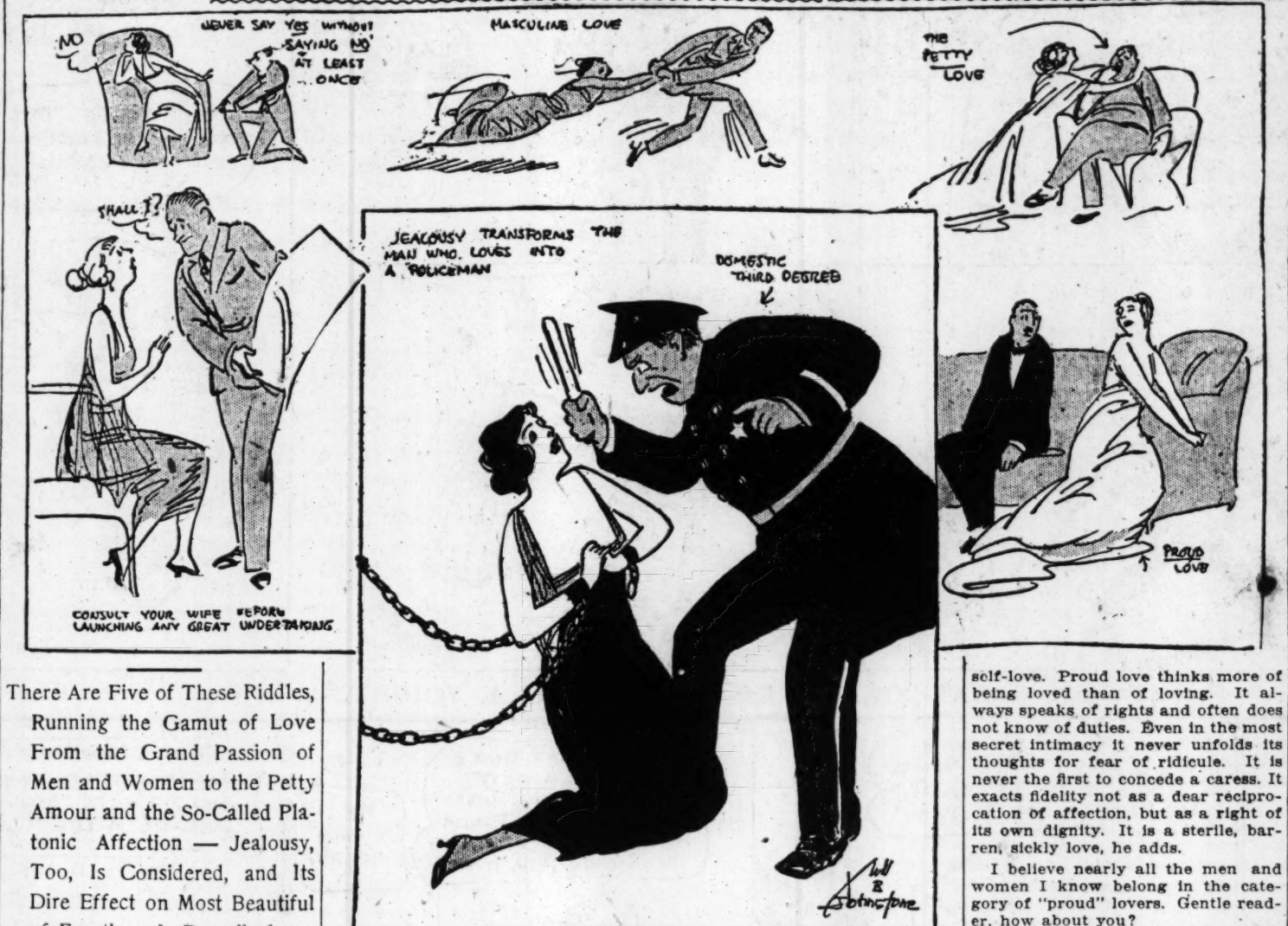
Stirred Up His Vocabulary.

I USED to think Dubwaite was a man of few words.

"What caused you to change your opinion?"

"I happened to be sitting near him at the baseball park the other day when the umpire made a rank decision in favor of the visiting team."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Love Riddles of Human Heart Analyzed by an Expert for Unemotional Americans



There Are Five of These Riddles, Running the Gamut of Love From the Grand Passion of Men and Women to the Petty Amour and the So-Called Platonic Affection—Jealousy, Too, Is Considered, and Its Dire Effect on Most Beautiful of Emotions Is Described.

By NIKOLA GREELEY-SMITH.

HERE are the five riddles of the human heart: (1) What is love? (2) Which loves more—man or woman? (3) How many kinds of love are there? (4) Does love exist without jealousy? (5) Is platonic love possible between man and woman?

These conundrums concerning the most beautiful of human emotions are asked and answered in "The Book of Love," a translation into English of the celebrated treatise in Italian by Paolo Mantegazza.

Every now and then some distinguished foreign visitor confides to an American interviewer that we know nothing of love in this country. And it may have been compassion for our supposed ignorance which led Andrea Seguro, famous baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, to interest himself in the publication in English of "The Book of Love," issued by the American-Neo Latin Library, of which he is the founder.

THERE are passages in "The Book of Love" which would not appeal to the American reader. In our young country love itself is young. It has the ardor, the impatience, the crudities, perhaps, that belong with the springtime of the heart.

Love, as Mantegazza understands it, will seem to many Americans love in its dotage. They will scorn the senilities of sentiment as interpreted by the Italian analyst of sex, but his book is sure to interest, if not convince them, nevertheless.

"LOVE," according to Mantegazza, "is the combination of two dissimilar atoms which seek each other and combine, notwithstanding all the adverse forces of heaven and earth. In the same manner as the molecule of potassium snatches the oxygen away from water with a great development of light and heat, the love of those two molecules which we call man and woman is accompanied by a hurricane of feeling, by flashes of genius, by infinite

glittering of flames and ardor." "Women are the high priestesses of love," the analyst of passion continues. "Woman loves more than man, but she foresees, presumes, fears. In love, too, she is the thrifty housewife, and while she picks the flower for the joy of today, knows how to preserve the fruit for the dreary winter that is to come. Wee to her if she joins in the thoughtlessness of her prodigal companion, for they will make a splendid bonfire of their affections."

"NEVER should woman say you without having said no at least once," Mantegazza declares. "She truly loves her prodigal friend, let her be the steward of the love the crumbs which he now despises, which we call man and woman as she is already of the household." "Grace more than beauty pre-

serves love; sympathetic natures are more loved than beautiful ones, kind natures more than grand ones, with more than genius. There are men and women, who, at first sight, do not make any great impression, but on every hair of their heads, in every pore of the skin they seem to have hooks which seize you in a thousand grips the moment you come in close contact with them."

"Love always elevates the lover above the average man," says Mantegazza. "For one genius killed by love, you have a thousand who owe to love their greatest inspirations, who draw from it the strength to love, who bless it as superior to glory."

Mantegazza advises every man to consult the woman he loves before launching any great undertaking. Women, he asserts, have a second sight in everything which concerns the beloved one, and he adds that three-fourths of the great achievements of men would not have been performed save for the inspiring counsel of some woman.

Mantegazza rejects the possibility of platonic love between man and woman. He denounces jealousy, which he defines as the leprosy of love. Jealousy transforms the man who loves into a policeman, always armed with alert ears and prying eyes. The jealous man is always saying, "I don't like you, but I love you. I doubt, suffering. He seeks the lie in a caress, indifference in a kiss; in love he always fears hypocrisy. "What a hellish life!" concludes the philosopher. "It is a hundred times better not to love at all than to love in this way. Let woman cease to be a slave, let the husband or lover cease to be the proprietor of a woman and all these lepers of love, the madly jealous, will disappear."

How many kinds of love are there? "There is petty love," says Mantegazza, "which consists in allowing the storm of other emotions to break over you without committing yourself to more than a petty acquiescence." Mantegazza believes that many men experience this tepid sentiment, accepting woman as a compromise between a joy and a bother.

Love which centers in the senses is generally masculine, declares Mantegazza. It is the most sincere and most powerful of loves, he adds. "It never lies, does not wrap itself in the cloak of hypocrisy, but is always itself."

It will take its object on any terms—conquers, steals, or buys it. Then there is ferocious love, love so strong that it tortures the unfortunate being in whom it is centered. Man most frequently loves ferociously, but occasionally woman suffers from this exaggerated sentiment, and then she "plunges the claws of her passion deep into the heart of her lover, exclaiming with rapturous fury, 'This, too, is mine!'"

Proud love, says Mantegazza, consists of one part love and ten parts

self-love. Proud love thinks more of being loved than of loving. It always speaks of rights and often does not know of duties. Even in the most secret intimacy it never unfolds its thoughts for fear of ridicule. It is never the first to concede a career. It exacts fidelity not as a dear reciprocity of affection, but as a right of its own dignity. It is a sterile, barren, sickly love, he adds.

I believe nearly all the men and women I know belong in the category of "proud" lovers. Gentle reader, how about you?

FOLLOW THE DOTS

Dear Folks: Plenty of excitement in the prison camp today. Just before daylight the big bell began to ring and it didn't have to be explained to any of us. It meant that a prisoner had escaped, and we all turned out to round him up if possible. His liberty was of very short duration, unfortunately for him, and he is now in a good safe place. He was game all right and made a good try. If it hadn't been for one thing he might have escaped. His heavy German boots gave him away, for when they found him he was disguised as a—

To make the pictures in this series draw a straight line from 1 to 2 and so on until the picture is completed.

(Copyright, 1917, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

HOW TO CAN

Authentic Directions for Putting Up Vegetables at Home.

Can your vegetables now. The U. S. Department of Agriculture advises you to do it this way:

Salted Corn.

WATER-TIGHT kegs or tubs, or crocks, may be used for salting corn.

Do not use any containers made of yellow or pitch pine.

Wash thoroughly and steam kegs, crocks or other containers to be used.

Wash the ears of corn and remove the silk.

Cook in boiling water for 10 minutes.

Cut corn from cob with a sharp knife.

Weigh the corn.

Use a quantity of salt equal to one-fourth weight of corn.

Spread a layer of corn one inch thick in the receptacle to be used.

Sprinkle heavily with salt.

Continue adding layers of corn and salt until the receptacle is nearly full.

Cover with cheesecloth and clean board cover.

Place a clean stone for a weight on the board cover.

Set the receptacle in a cool place.

If a brine to cover has not formed in 24 hours, pour enough strong brine over the corn to come up to the wooden cover.

As soon as bubbling, which will be slight, has stopped, cover the surface of the brine with hot paraffin to form an air-tight cover.

To Make Strong Brine.

1 pound salt.

2 quarts water.

Stir until salt is entirely dissolved.

Food Spots on Silk.

To remove, try sprinkling the spots with a weak solution of soda.

Soak in cold water and a little white soap. If this does not remove them, treat with benzine on a small piece of cotton, rubbing carefully so as not to enlarge the original stain.

The Sandman Story

--FOR TONIGHT--

By MRS. F. A. WALKER.

LAZY CAT

THE mice and rats all called her Lazy Cat, because she never made the least attempt to catch them.

Old Grandfather Rat, who lived in the house where she lived, and she was a very handsome, sleek-looking kitty.

In her very young days—not that Tabby was old now—she hunted the mice and rats and the house and barn were quite free from the little creatures, but after a while Tabby was so well fed that she became fat, and then she began to sleep a great deal, and the mice and rats came there to live again.

Old Grandfather Rat told the younger set that he remembered Lazy Cat about when there was not a spry cat about and that the life of a rat or a mouse was not worth a cent unless he happened to have his wits about him with him or was a pretty spry chap.

"You must have been both, Grandfather Rat," said a mouse, "or you would not be here to tell us about it."

"I do not wish to appear boastful," replied Grandfather Rat, "but if I do say so, and perhaps I shouldn't but I will, I was very spry and nimble for one of my size and age, and well do I remember those who were not."

"Lazy Cat caught them, my children, but we did not call her Lazy Cat then; she was Tabby to us, as well as to the folks in the house."

"Look at her lying in the sun asleep," said Timothy Mouse. "It will be easy work for us to get the corn and meal. It is a good thing for us, but a bad thing for the farmer, but that is his lookout. Ours is to get our food without being caught."

"Who will catch us?" asked Tony Rat. "Lazy Cat won't and I have not seen another cat, have you?"

"Look sharp about you, Tony Rat," said Grandfather Rat. "When I was a young fellow nothing escaped my sharp eyes, or I would not be here today. I can tell you."

"I don't see any cat," said Tony, looking all around the barn.

"Look close by the door by the wall," said Grandfather Rat. "Do you see that trap?"

"O—O!" squeaked Tony. "Who put that dreadful thing there?"

All the rats and mice ran around the trap to the meal bag and the corn chest while Tabby Cat slept in the sun on the stone in front of the barn door, and then, without a word of warning, a bark sounded and up jumped Tabby and into the barn she ran.

Behind the bags and chest and barrels scampered the mice and rats.

Everybody took Grandfather Rat's advice, for they respected his gray whiskers, and besides that, they all wished to live, so off they went to another barn to make their home, where there were no traps or cats to bother them.

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York City.)

Meant It for Him.

HE was fond of playing jokes on his wife, and this time he thought he had a winner.

"My dear," he said, as they sat at supper, "I just heard such a sad story of a young girl today. They thought she was going blind, and so a surgeon operated on her, and found—"

"Yes!" gasped the wife breathlessly.

"That she'd got a young man in her eye!" ended the husband with a chuckle.

For a moment there was silence. Then the lady remarked slowly:

"Well, it would all depend on what sort of a man it was. Some of them could have been seen through easily enough."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Bathing Not Enough

Bathing generally fails to remove the odors of perspiration in summertime. But Mennen's Rubia will do it quickly, easily, harmlessly. Snow-white, odorless, stainless. Sold by druggists generally. Generous jar, 25 cents. Pocket size, a dime.

Infants—Mothers

Thousands testify

Horlick's

The Original

Malted Milk

Upbuilds and sustains the body

No Cooking or Milk required

Used for 1/2 of a Century

Substitute Cost YOU Same Price.

MENNEN'S

RUBIA

NEWARK, N. J.

Jubilee's Partner

By JUDD MORTIMER LEWIS

Chapter XX.

IT is not a schoolday for me altho it is for everybody else. Friday night I dreamed that a lot of men with whiskers and bear arms was trying to roll father beds on top of men and smother men and my unkel was hounding me and my ant was sawing off my arm which was silly of me. I hollered so that my mother came running my father and my unkel and my ant heard me two but my mother got to me first which she always does when anything happens.

Whenever I do anything that I need a lickin' for my father gets to me first and when my mother got to me I was out of my head and my father had to put on his pants and phone up a doctor and the doctor come and looked at my fascination the first thing and he said I wood have blood poisoning if I did not watch out.

He staid all the rest of the night and my father and my ant and my unkel went back to bed and my mother help the doctor who had have hot water and things and she help to hold me to for I was fighting something fierce and he had to give me something to make me go to sleep.

I guess Jubilee hid under the bed for nobody saw him till my mother went downstairs to tell the doctor good by when it was morning and when she came back there was Jubilee on the bed and she neved did know how he got in and I slept all day and that night I kicked around some. I slept on Sunday and was asleep when my mother went to the shoebox to get her Sunday shoes and got hold of the muskrat which was a hole lot deader by that time.

She screamed and fainted and my unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat and when they told me about it I made mad and I ast my unkel if he wood do something and he pated my head and said he sertainly wood.

I told him to go out and get a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

blow off it before he traded it off or sold it shol if I wanted I could have the skin for the quarter but I tol him to keep it till the smell blew away and I wood ast my unkel wher he sold the other won and we wood sell this one.

And Yot and Butches sister wante us spend it but we wood not an Butches sister said the littel girl back of me wantid to know when wood be coming two school again and then the boys all luffed and said she was my girl I wish girls wood keep their big mouths shut they are always getting fellers into trouble.

she said but looking at all and has got yello hair the only thing about her she is kind of boleged but I when she gets big and her dresses gets longer that wend sho so very much.

Then Yot luffed and said sh wheel Anna-bell Lee thinking maybe I wood spend my twent but I didn't and we went out back of the poorhouse and I ast by the drawl manna grave whilst all bu the lost bag of tripe went across an day shoes and got hold of the muskrat which was a hole lot deader by that time.

She screamed and fainted and my unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat and when they told me about it I made mad and I ast my unkel if he wood do something and he pated my head and said he sertainly wood.

I told him to go out and get a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

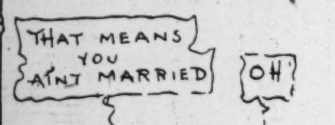
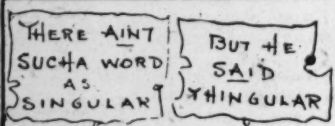
My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

My unkel got a shuvvie and buried the muskrat.

"S'MATTER POP?"
By C. M. PAYNE.Sometimes Married People Are
Singular at That!**Contradictory.**

"SOCIETY," said the plumber, "is surely a wonderful institution."
"What's wonderful about it?" the thin carpenter demanded.
"Manners and customs."
"What do you know about manners?"
"I was thinking about the Umsons."
"What about the Umsons?"
"I heard a friend ask him if he usually dressed for dinner."
"Yes."
"And Umson said he did."
"What's old about that?"
"Only a day or so ago Umson talked with me."
"He did?"
"Yes, and I remember distinctly that he told me he preferred his meals without dressing."—Youngstown Telegram.

Fair Enough.

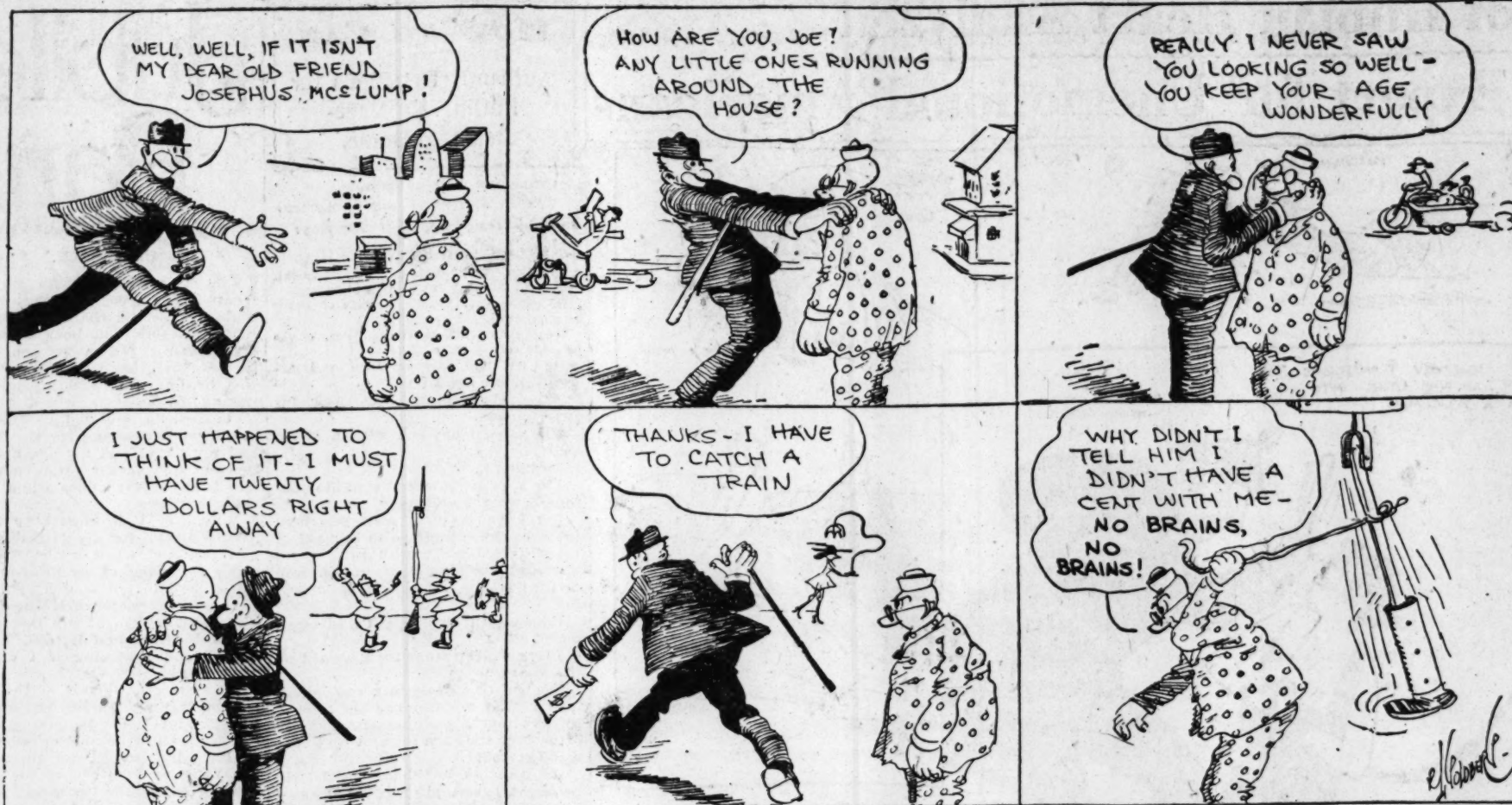
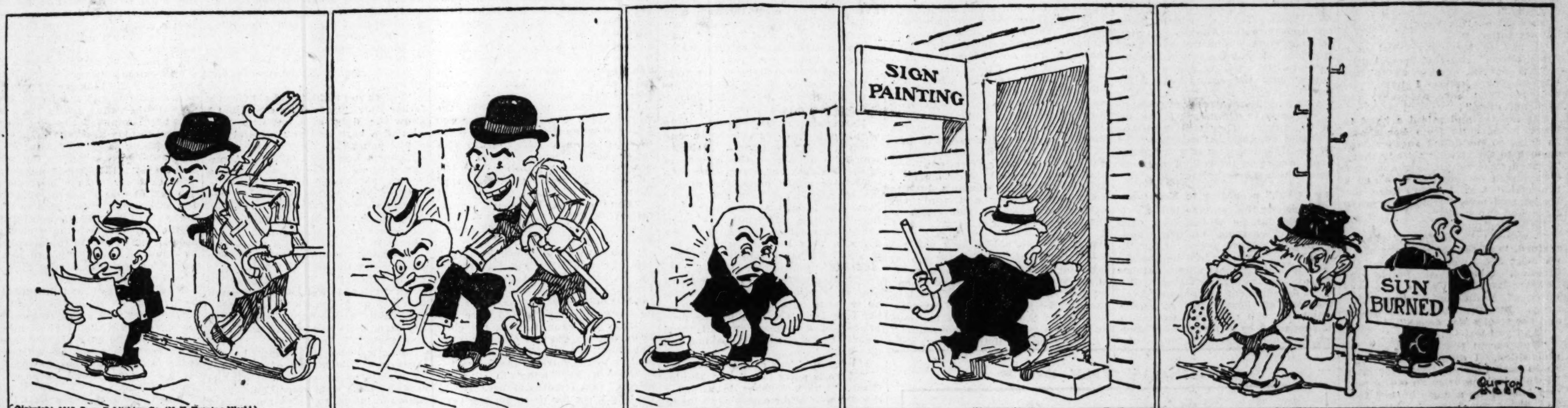
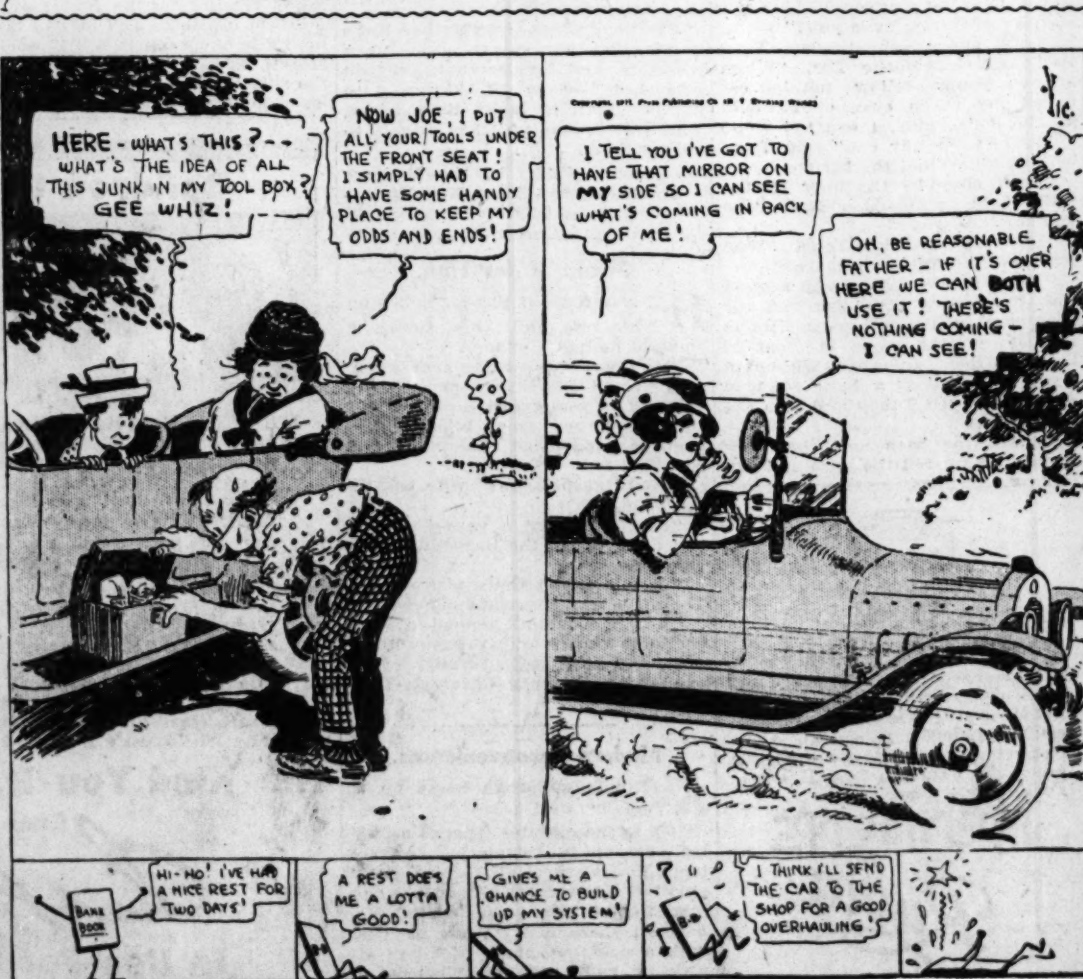
THE hostess summoned one of her guests to the lawn to try his luck with the new moon, and said: "You must hold this silver dollar in your left hand, look at the new moon over your right shoulder, make a wish and it will come true." The thing was very quickly done, and they rejoined the party. Later the hostess asked if the wish had been made, and, upon being informed that it had, she remarked: "Where is my silver dollar." "Oh!" replied the guest, "I wished that I might keep the silver dollar, and it came true."—Harper's.

An Uncrowded Industry.

PAT had just arrived from Ireland when Mike, who had been in America for some years, spied him.
"Faith, Pat!" exclaimed Mike. "what are you doing over here?"
"I've come over," answered Pat, "to try if I can make an honest living."
"Beggars, Mike me boy, that's dead aisy over here, for it's damned little competition you have in this country."—The Lamb.

Thought Too Highly of Both

On a road in Belgium a German officer met a boy leading a jackass, and addressed him in heavy jovial fashion as follows:
"That's a fine jackass you have, my son. What do you call it? Albert, I bet!"
"Oh, no, officer," the boy replied quickly. "I think too highly of my King."
The German scowled and returned: "I hope you don't dare to call it William."
"Oh, no, officer. I think too highly of my jackass."—Paris Liberté.

NO BRAINS, NO BRAINS!—By GOLDBERG.**PETEY—YES, GREAT JOKE ON THAT GUY!—By C. A. VOIGHT.****GRINDSTONE GEORGE—ADVERTISING IS SOMETIMES NECESSARY FOR PROTECTION!—By CLIFTON MEEK.****WHEN JOE BUYS A MACHINE****PENNY ANTE: IN CAMP**

BY JEAN KNOTT

